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NEW ARGENTINA DEVELOPS FROM ERA OF TURMOIL

Republic Dating From 1860 Closely Emulates United States in Structure

EARLY DAYS CLOUDED BY FEUDAL ANARCHY

Political and Social Evolution Still in Process of Development

In view of a wide and growing interest in the progress and potentialities of South and Central America, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR presents a series of articles, appearing Thursdays, on "Latin America: Its Culture and Contrasts." This, a second article on Argentina, is also the second of the series.

By CLARENCE H. HARING
Professor of Latin-American History and Economics, Harvard University

Politics in Argentina should be more comprehensible to the average American than the politics of any other Latin-American country.

The Republic since 1860 has been passing through a political and social evolution closely paralleling our own. The southern Republic, however, had a later start than the United States, and many of the phenomena observable there today remind us of conditions in this country two generations ago.

Argentina between 1810 and 1820 escaped from European tutelage only to fall into a condition of almost hopeless political anarchy. It was divided between two factions, the Unitarios, who desired a centralized government inspired by the Napoleonic administration in France, and the Federalists, who wanted a looser national organization approximating to that of the United States.

The situation was further complicated by the wide divergence in social background and experience between the urban and rural populations. Buenos Aires and the more important provincial towns were in the current of European thought and progress.

The sparsely settled rural districts, on the other hand, were without schools and isolated from the civilized world of ideas, lived a primitive, barbarous existence half-way between the European and the Indian. During the wars of independence, these regions fell under the sway of semi-bandit chieftains, caudillos, who called themselves Federalists, but federalism meant to them merely feudalism, the right to do as they pleased in their own provinces.

Beginning of the Republic

When the urban classes strove to set up a constitutional régime, the caudillos resisted; and the cities, weakened by internal dissensions, succumbed. Buenos Aires itself was dominated for 20 years by a ruthless tyrant, Juan Manuel de Rosas. Rosas, however, as governor of Buenos Aires, destroyed or reduced to impotence his fellow caudillos, and under the cloak of federalism, by personal despotism imposed something like national unity. His age was one of transition, from feudal anarchy to constitutional organization.

That organization was achieved after Rosas' expulsion, in the decade 1852-62. Argentina became a federal Republic, of 14 autonomous provinces

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Hugenberg Gets Serious Setback in Court Decision

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Dr. Alfred Hugenberg's "People's referendum" against the Young plan received a serious blow when the "State Court" in Leipzig refused to pronounce a temporary decision to the effect that the Prussian Minister of Interior Affairs was not entitled to threaten state officials with punishment for signing the referendum.

The Nationalists had asked for this decision.

It is becoming more and more apparent that Dr. Hugenberg, Adolf Hitler and Franz Seldte overrated their popularity, and certainly underestimated the German people's common sense. The vast majority of Germans, so it is being proved once more by the "People's referendum," abhor any desperado policy. The Nation's only wish at present is that Dr. Hugenberg should fail to obtain the necessary 4,000,000 votes which would enable him to carry his referendum movement to its second stage.

If he fails now, the Nationalist danger will have greatly diminished and Germany will be able to tackle its countless serious political problems this winter in a much calmer atmosphere.

VIOLATED PORT'S COURTESY

TAMPA, Fla. (AP)—Walter Gramm, Chicago coal dealer and brother-in-law of Representative M. Alfred Michaelson of Illinois, was fined $1000 and costs in Federal Court here when he pleaded guilty to bringing into the United States 12 bottles of liquor under courtesy of the port at Key West extended to the Representative.

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Grundy Says Manufacturers Paid $700,000 to Elect G. O. P.

Lobbyist Testifies They Expected to Profit by Election of Republican Ticket, and He Has Tried to See to It That They Do

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Joseph R. Grundy, smooth-shaven, with ruddy face, bright blue eyes, and smooth, white hair, appeared before the Senate subcommittee to tell about his lobbying activities in behalf of high tariff duties.

Mr. Grundy has been coming to Washington whenever tariff legislation was being discussed ever since the Dingley bill was up in 1897. He has spent the last 10 months in Washington at a personal expense of more than $20,000, to see that "the Republican platform of 1928 is enacted into law."

Mr. Grundy is a member of the firm of W. H. Grundy & Co., engaged in the combing of wool and the spinning of worsted yards, but he is reported to be less interested in that than in the tariff and related matters. Practically all of his time is given to politics and legislation, he told the committee.

About $700,000 was collected for the last Presidential campaign in Pennsylvania, in large part from manufacturers who expected to profit by the election of the Republican ticket.

He was in Washington to talk with the senators interested, he said, which led Thadeus H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, to ask, "sort of a member of the third House?"

Not a Third House

Mr. Grundy said he knew nothing about a third House. He was in Washington because he felt an obligation to help get protective tariffs, which he considered the most important thing before the Government. He paid his own expenses, including about $2000 a month for offices and staff. No one else contributes a cent to these expenses, he asserted. The offices were a center for persons interested in protection to meet and for the issuing of statements in the form of newspaper releases. On the door appears the sign, "News Bureau of American Tariff League." This was for the convenience of the Tariff League, interested in the same object, and which maintained offices on another floor of the same building.

Mr. Grundy said that he paid the expenses of the office out of his personal account and promised to let the committee have his check stubs.

The opening of the offices was coincident with the taking up of the tariff by the House Ways and Means Committee. He saw all the Republican members of Congress who could be helpful, he testified. Asked by T. J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, to name Senators whom he had seen, he mentioned Messrs. Smoot, Reed, Edge, Hatfield, Fess and Watson, Senators from industrial states, and C. L. Eyanson, acting secretary to Senator Bingham.

Why He Saw Mr. Eyanson

Asked why he mentioned Mr. Eyanson and no other secretary to a Senator, Mr. Grundy replied that members of the Senate Finance Committee had made a rule not to see persons after they were engaged upon the tariff, and for that reason he had talked with Mr. Eyanson instead of Senator Bingham. It being pointed out that some of the others he had mentioned were members of the committee, he explained that he had seen them before the committee began work on the tariff, or had seen them for only a few minutes, or knew them so well from previous visits it was a natural thing for him to call upon them.

Mr. Grundy said that he had drafted a tariff resolution which had had a great influence on the Republican platform. He was asked to raise money in Pennsylvania and through the Republican Ways and Means Committee was able to get about $700,000 in the eastern district of Pennsylvania, largely manufacturing region. He also helped about 40 counties to take care of their own responsibilites.

Since 1896, Mr. Grundy said, he had participated in raising money for campaigns. He had been called before an investigating committee twice, but never for lobbying.

The witness said, in answer to a question, that he knew Boyd Hamilton, secretary of the State Senate, and also of the Pennsylvania State Republican Committee, whom he had met in Washington. He thought that he was here chiefly in regard to patronage. Mr. Walsh asked him if this included federal judges.

Covers All Federal Appointments

The reply was that his interest would extend to all federal appointments affecting Pennsylvania. There is an interlocking relationship between Pennsylvania and Washington, he stated. Pennsylvania had as much business with the Federal Government as two-thirds of the states put together. He had talked with James Burke, who, he understood, was on cordial terms with the President.

The witness said there were many things in the tariff bill as it came from the Senate committee that are satisfactory, many features that can be commended. He thought there had been a great improvement. Frankly, he was interested in the administrative features of the bill. Speaking of the textile industry in eastern Pennsylvania, he did not regard the rates as worth three whoops if foreigners were to write the valuation. He is in favor of domestic valuation.

Senator Walsh read the census figures showing that Pennsylvania had got 42 increases out of 65. The ideas of Senator Walsh and Mr.

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CHAINS DECLARE RETAIL STORES TOO NUMEROUS

Head of Great System Says Cut of 50 Per Cent Would Not Be Enough

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—There are in the United States today at least double the number of retail stores that are needed, Earl C. Sams, president of the J. C. Penney Company, told the sixth Conference of Major Industries held at the University of Chicago. If half of the stores were closed, the other half would still not be utilized by the public to 100 per cent capacity, he declared.

"This duplication of selling facilities has been going on so long," Mr. Sams said, "that we have adjusted ourselves to the waste and think there is something good about this ridiculous, outworn competitive system."

Turning to the chain store, he stated that 20 per cent of the nation's retail selling is now done through this medium, and that this percentage is rapidly increasing.

"We cannot make too plain," he continued, "that not a single chain mercantile system of any consequence has failed in 70 years, the date when chains in the modern sense came into being."

Mr. Sams cited 4½ per cent as representing the average profit of the chain industry.

Col. William Starrett, president of the Starrett Corporation, builders, spoke of the present tendency toward bigger buildings as equaling in importance, although not in news interest, the trend toward high buildings. He said that structures of from 100 to 150 stories offer no structural engineering impossibilities and that the mechanical features of the buildings, such as the space that must be allotted to elevators, etc., perhaps offer the only limitations.

TRI-NATIONAL BAR SESSIONS NOW FORECAST

United States Association Hopes for British and French Co-operation

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The Bar Associations of Great Britain and France will be invited to attend the next annual meeting of the American Bar Association.

The invitation to the European lawyers will be extended jointly by the Canadian and United States bar groups. A selected party of about 100 lawyers from Great Britain and a similar number from France will have their expenses defrayed by the Americans while a general invitation to be present will be extended to other lawyers of the two countries.

Looking to the largest international convention of lawyers ever held, Charles E. Hughes will head a special committee to bring about a conference that will be unique in the annals of American legal history. Assurances have already been received through William P. MacCracken Jr., secretary of the association and former Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics that the invitation will be cordially received in Great Britain and France. Mr. MacCracken's trip abroad this summer was largely for the purpose of arranging the meeting, it was learned. The invitation follows the visit of some 2000 American lawyers and their families to England and France in 1924, as guests of the legal professions of those countries.

Since the British bar is not organized in a manner similar to the American, the invitation will go to the British Lord Chancellor, it is understood, and will be directed to the English, Scottish and Irish bars.

Headway in International Accord

The fifty-second annual meeting of the Bar Association assumed a decidedly international tinge with the invitations to the British and French bars, an address from Dr. Walter Simons, till recently, Chief Justice of the German Supreme Court, and a report from the international law committee prepared by James Brown Scott. Dr. Scott put at the head of the list of international accomplishments during he past year, the Root formula paving the way for American future entry to the World Court. Summing up this, and other similar features of international accord, he said:

"Large bodies are said to move slowly. In this case, however, their progress is more than perceptible, it is indeed as rapid as it is safe to go."

The association got down to the work of turning out committee reports on its first real day devoted to surveying the multifarious branches of law. Besides the international law report, it indorsed such widely different matters as calendar reform, higher judicial salaries, petroleum conservation and changes in criminal law.

The argument over educational standards for lawyers, which began the first day of the convention, continued to hold the stage, with additional speeches and a report by a committee of which William Draper Lewis, of Philadelphia, is chairman.

For Full College Course

For the first time in the controversy, a definite proposal was introduced to make standards of legal education for admission to the bar higher. The proposal was made by Emory R. Buckner of New York, who urged an increase of the present two years at college rule to a full college course as prerequisite to entrance to an "approved law school."

The contest up to the time of

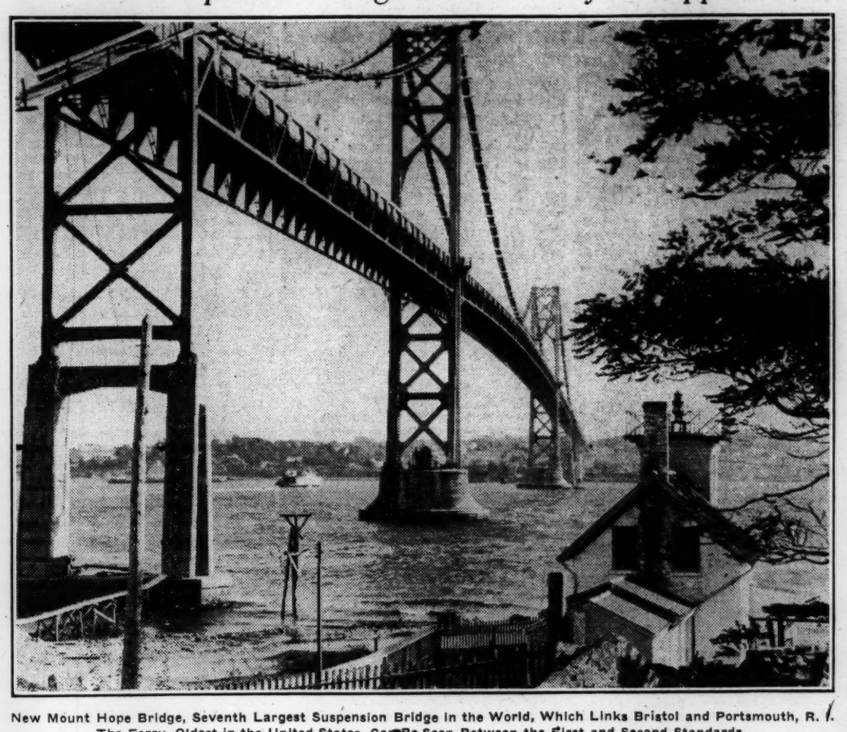
(Continued on Page 7, Column 2)

Singapore Styles Offer Hints to Western Couturières

By Burton Holmes From Ewing Galloway

Designers looking for individuality may find it artistically expressed in the apparel of these children of the Malay Peninsula. In fact, they seem several steps ahead of the movement started in some sections of the Occident to adapt the pajama type of garment to general outdoor use.

Great Suspension Bridge and the Ferry It Supplants



New Mount Hope Bridge, Seventh Largest Suspension Bridge in the World, Which Links Bristol and Portsmouth, R. I. The Ferry, Oldest in the United States, Can Be Seen Between the First and Second Standards.

Huge Bridge, Supplanting Oldest Ferry in Nation, Is Dedicated

Seventh Longest Suspension Span in World Links Newport and Rhode Island—Vice-President Presses Button for Opening

Special from Monitor Bureau

BRISTOL, R. I.—The Bristol ferry, which for 250 years has served travelers between Newport and the island of Rhode Island well and faithfully, today made its last trip, and was replaced by the seventh longest suspension bridge in the world.

Sitting in his office in Washington, Vice-President Charles Curtis pressed a button which opened the new $4,000,000 span formally, but elaborate exercises here celebrated the event on the spot. After a colorful historical pageant had symbolized the linking of these two parts of the Nation's tiniest state—so rich in historical significance—addresses by public officials emphasized the importance of the new structure.

A special message of congratulation from President Hoover was read by Clark Burdick, congressman from Rhode Island.

Vanderbilt Presides

Otis Glenn, Unted States Senator from Illinois, delivered the principal oration, and paid tribute which the rest of the country brings to Rhode Island's contributions in national development. Dr. Clarence E. Barbour, president of Brown University, delivered the invocation, and William H. Vanderbilt, chairman of the bridge commission, presided. The bridge was certified by Dr. D. B. Steinman, consulting engineer for the Mount Hope Bridge Company, and the bridge was accepted by Douglas R. Coleman, president of the company. Gov. Norman S. Case of Rhode Island accepted the bridge in the name of the state.

At the conclusion of the formal addresses, Miss Marian Irene Smith of Newport, R. I., christened the bridge, and the ribbons shutting traffic from it were cut by Miss Rita Barbara Callan of Bristol and Miss Nancy Weaver Thompson of Newport.

Thousands of motorists had gathered to see the ceremonies, and to take part in the lengthy parade which made its way from Newport to Bristol and across the bridge. The U. S. S. Dallas steamed up the bay to anchor near the bridge during the ceremonies, and the presidential salute was fired from aerial bombs. A plane flown by Clarence F. Chamberlain, transatlantic aviator, soared overhead during the formal opening. The ceremonies were radiocast over Station WEAN.

Engineering Achievement

Not only will the new bridge make possible an appreciable saving of time and distance for travelers to and from Newport, but it stands as a considerable engineering achievement. It is 6310 feet long, with a central span of 1200 feet, and a roadway 135 feet above the surface of the water. The lanes of traffic can accommodate 3000 vehicles an hour. The towers at the ends of the bridge are 285 feet high.

The bridge is set in the midst of a territory rich with historical associations, all of which were utilized for the pageant which celebrated the opening of the bridge. King Philip, son of Massasoit and chief of the Wampanoag Indians, lived on the slopes of Mt. Hope, near by, and from this woody retreat directed an Indian attack on Rhode Island and Massachusetts in 1675-76.

The waters spanned by the bridge were formerly traversed by the oldest ferry in the United States, built in 1680 to connect the towns of Newport and Portsmouth with Providence and Boston. Royal post riders carried His Majesty's mail over this route between New York and Boston, and on the ferry Washington, Lafayette, Rochambeau, and others passed across the bay during the stirring Revolutionary period. In the years that have followed, many notable visitors have gone to fashionable Newport over the same route.

Indians Meet Whites

An elaborate and symbolic pageant marked the opening of the bridge. As the hour of noon approached, Massasoit and Wanumetonomy, Indian chiefs of the island, were seen standing on the bridge. Behind them on the Newport side were John Clarke, founder of Newport; William Coddington and many other signers of the historic Portsmouth compact of 1638, impersonated as far as possible by descendants of the original characters.

Meeting these representatives of the island were Roger Williams and other leaders from Rhode Island. As the leaders approached, Wanumetonomy handed a deed of the island to Massasoit, who after nodding his approval, passed it to William Coddington. At the center of the bridge John Clarke fead a copy of the original Portsmouth Compact, handed it to Roger Williams, and received in return a copy of the Providence compact. The formal speechmaking followed the pageant.

Pledge to Miners on Hours Affirmed by British Labor

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, as the outcome of a number of meetings the Cabinet has been holding here behind closed doors with the Coal Owners' Association on one hand and miners' representatives on the other has now formulated plans endeavoring to attune Labor's pre-election promises to reduce working hours at the mines with the necessity of not further increasing unemployment in this still gravely depressed industry.

The Chancellor at Leicester said the Labor Government was pledged to restore the seven-hour day and that promise would be redeemed, but he warned them they must face the facts. Continuing he said: "Immediate return to the seven-hour day would inflict grievous disaster on the industry. Pits would close. Miners would be thrown out of work. Therefore as a preliminary to reduction of hours the Government is taking steps to help the industry re-establish itself. There must not be any reduction in wages."

When he heard criticisms from some of his impatient friends he wanted to remind them that the Labor Government would remain in office more than one session. They couldn't do everything at once, he declared.

The Anniversary of Columbia University

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ORIGINALLY FOUNDED 175 YEARS AGO AS KING'S COLLEGE WITH AN ENROLLMENT OF EIGHT STUDENTS IT NOW HAS 36,000. ITS INTERESTING HISTORY WILL BE OUTLINED

Tomorrow

STOCK DECLINE GOES ON; HEAVY LOSSES LISTED

Prices Break 15 to 30 Points in Selling Wave—Banking Support Absent

In what is probably the worst demoralized New York stock market in recent years, apparently exceeding in intensity of liquidation the savage break of March 26, when prices broke 15 to 30 points, prices tobogganed today in a precipitous decline which wiped out thousands of margin traders who had desperately clung on to their holdings in a vain hope of a rally which might salvage a shred of their principals.

The avalanche of selling which swamped the facilities of the exchange yesterday afternoon, and caused the ticker to run an hour and 45 minutes after the actual close of trading, had so impaired the position of accounts throughout the country that stocks were thrown on the market for what they would bring. This was indicated by the tremendous volume in the first half hour of trading, when sales were at the rate of 16,000,000 shares a day. Up to noon the volume of trading aggregated 5,700,000 shares, or the heaviest sales for any equivalent period on record.

Banking support which was expected to stem the decline following the drastic nature of yesterday's break failed to make its appearance in any substantial way, though prices in a number of cases opened higher than the night before.

Buying Power Absent

However, it was apparent that real buying power was absent, and the conclusion of the Street was that banking interests had decided to let the market take care of itself, allowing prices to seek a level where investment funds would be attracted.

Everywhere people are asking just what is the cause or causes of the sweeping reaction which reached a state of demoralization this week. Experts have been called on to give their opinions. The consensus seems to be that the slump is largely an aftermath of the wild orgy of speculation which has been going on for at least two years. In fact, the bull market is regarded as having started five years ago.

One class of security after another, and particularly public utili-

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Hoovers Dodge Fall Housecleaning Days

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—President Hoover has just done what many other husbands would like to do. He skipped out of town and thereby missed the fall house cleaning.

Mr. Hoover, however, took Mrs. Hoover along with him and while they were attending celebrations at Dearborn Mich., and along the Ohio River their home underwent a thorough beating and cleaning, the woodwork in the executive offices was painted and that in the White House washed.

Gardeners were at work too. The Hoovers found on their return a new strip of garden spaded beside their front driveway and the potted trees on the roofs of the arcades adjoining the executive mansion were replaced by evergreens that will better stand the winter weather. A whole corps of men raked the leaves from the President's front lawn during his absence. While he was relieved of that work, he won't have the fun of watching and smelling them burn, for they were all carried away in a big truck marked "Office of Public Buildings and Public Grounds."

Andrew W. Mellon, the President's neighbor on his right, will be able to report on his next visit to the White House that he has had the gold fish which played about in the fountain in his front yard all summer, removed to winter quarters.

HOOVER PLEDGES ADMINISTRATION TO WATERWAYS

Would Turn Savings From Battleship Holiday to Resources of Peace

ADVOCATES NETWORK OF CANALIZED LINES

Declares Gigantic Project Not a Dream of Visionaries, but 'March of the Nation'

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — This great river city, rich in the romance and lore of the Nation's history, was the scene of the promulgation of a new epic of peace.

From the rostrum of a memorial to service in war, President Hoover, addressing himself directly to the people of the land through the channels of radio communication, dedicated a policy of vast constructive projects to be financed through the abolition of the instruments of war.

Coming here to conclude with an address the river-length celebration of the Government's completion of the canalization of the Ohio, the Chief Executive, in the plain, unadorned language of the engineer that he is, enunciated a modern version of the ancient counsel, "They shall beat their swords into plowshares."

The march of the Nation that he visualized through his epochal program is toward peace builded and paid for through the elimination of battle craft. To the President the London naval conference, for whose convening and success he has labored so unceasingly and so well, is more than a project of enlightened international relations, history making as it is.

More Than an Interlude

To him, with his engineer-statesman outlook and grasp of world and domestic problems, he sees in that hope of armament curtailment the means of making peace not a mere interlude between wars but an instrument for the promotion of peace through nobler, richer enterprises. To him the saving of the cost of a battleship means larger sums available for national development.

The "swords into plowshares" of old he conceives in terms of "battleships into modern river trade routes."

Coupled with this great ideal the President outlined the definite and detailed program of the great inland waterway system he has so long advocated. Item by item and in the matter-of-fact fashion he would explain the features of a great building project with which he was entrusted, President Hoover enumerated the phases of his plan.

Each was a concrete and specific undertaking. Each was an integral part of a greater whole, a system that despite its vastness he conceived possible of realization within a decade, much of it within five years.

To this stupendous enterprise he pledged his administration. It is the corner stone of his domestic policy.

"To carry forward all these great tasks," Mr. Hoover said, "is not a dream of the visionaries—it is the march of the Nation."

"As a general and broad policy I favor modernizing of every part of our waterways which will show economic justification in aid of our farmers and industries," President Hoover declared.

Development of Barge Lines

On this broad basis the President enumerated the following projects: Establishment of a 9-foot depth the length of the whole Mississippi River trunk system comprising more than 9000 miles of navigable streams. More than 2200 miles have already been modernized and 1400 miles have at least 6-foot trade channels. The remaining 5000 miles would be developed for modern commerce.

Continuance of government barge lines through the pioneering stages and when this form of transportation has been put on a sound basis permitting private enterprise to then expand the service.

Completion of the entire Mississippi system within the next five years.

Construction of 1000 miles of intercoastal canals to supplement the 750 miles already completed, the work to require 10 years.

Continue the improvement of the channels in the Great Lakes, and the determining and construction of the works necessary for stabilizing the lake levels.

Removal of the obstacles in the St. Lawrence River to ocean-going vessels inland to the Great Lakes, this work to be undertaken as soon as Canada has overcome the difficulties that now lie in the path of doing so. Of the charge that this improvement would be uneconomical and prohibitive in cost the President pointed out how the disposal of the electrical power would reduce the necessary outlay to less than $200,000,000, which would then be divided between the two countries and spread over a period of 10 years.

Expediting Flood Control

Expediting the work of flood control on the lower Mississippi in every way possible.

Constant and unceasing maintenance and development of the Nation's harbors and the littoral waterways which extend inland from them.

Reorganization of the administration and executive staff of the engineer corps of the War Department so that it can efficiently and competently direct the management of these great undertakings, which in their total exceed by three or four times the cost of the Panama Canal.

This vast enterprise the President conceives as an inclusive whole, not to be undertaken as "pork barrel" patronage, but as a national transportation system. Substantial traffic

or public service, he contended, can not be developed upon a patchwork of disconnected local improvements and intermediate segments. Such patchwork, he declared, has in the past been the cause of the loss of hundreds of millions of public money.

The cost of this program spread out over the decade or less that will be needed to complete the work will equal in increased appropriations merely the price of one-half of one battleship. At present there is being expended from the National Treasury approximately $85,000,000 each year on new waterways construction and maintenance. By adding $10,000,000 more a year, not including the St. Lawrence project and $20,000,000 additional if that is initiated, the whole of this great plan can be brought to fruition.

"It is in the nature of a capital investment," the President said. "If we are so fortunate so as to save this annual outlay on naval construction as the result of the forthcoming naval conference in London, nothing could be a finer or more vivid conversion of swords to plowshares."

In these words the President dedicated the completion of one great waterway 2000 miles in length from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, and pledged his efforts to the realization of a national system he envisions and of which this is but a part.

Ohio River Canalization Only a Link in Mammoth System Backed by Hoover

President Hoover's address was as follows:

To My Fellow Citizens:

I am sure it is a great disappointment that this meeting could not have been held upon the waterfront as was planned. It seemed to me that the plan of your committee for me to address you from the pilot house of the steamer upon which we arrived in Louisville, this evening, had a peculiar fitness.

I was greatly relieved however, when you changed that plan. The enthusiasm of the citizens of Louisville for waterway development was well shown by the thousands who met us upon our arrival, and I fear that their earnestness for that cause would have led them to brave the cold rain even at the risk of health.

During the day we have completed the journey from Cincinnati to Louisville as part of the celebration of the Ohio Valley upon the completion of the improvement of the Ohio River into a modern waterway.

The river has now been formally opened to traffic from above Pittsburgh, 1000 miles to Cairo, on the Mississippi, from which point another 1000 miles of modernized waterway leads to the sea at New Orleans. By dams and locks, by dredging and revetments, we have transformed the Ohio River from a steam of shallows, ofttimes dangerous even to rafts, into a canalized waterway of an assured nine feet of depth at all seasons. This transformation will not revive the romantic steamboatin' days of Mark Twain, but it will move more goods.

The picturesque floating palaces of Mark Twain's day drew two or three feet of water and even then found their way precariously around the bends among the snags and over sand bars. In time they were unable to compete with the spreading railroads, and river navigation passed into its Dark Ages. But now is its day of renaissance. Upon deep and regular channels unromantic Diesel tugs now tow long trains of steel barges.

What the river had lost in romance it has gained in tonnage, for in steamboatin' days 500 tons was a great cargo, while today 10,000 tons is moved with less men and less fuel. It is thus by deeper channels and new inventions that our rivers come back as great arteries of commerce after half a century of paralysis. And the new waterways are not competitive but complementary to our great and efficient railways. It is the history of transportation that an increase of facilities and a cheapening of transportation increase the volume of traffic.

Great Arteries of Travel

In the steamboatin' days the rivers were the great arteries for travel. Those who must hurry will have little inclination to journey by river steamers, but those who wish recreation may well return to this magnificent and powerful river. The majesty of the Ohio was born of the Ice Age, half a million years ago. Its beauty remains today undisturbed by our improvements, and will remain long after our Nation and race have been replaced with some other civilization. And those who love the glories of "Ole Man River" may now again find rest and food for the soul in travel on its currents.

The Ohio has a large place in the history of our race. On this route 250 years ago birch canoes carried La Salle and his first party of white men into the wilderness of the middle West. He was the first to visit the falls of Louisville. Down this valley through succeeding centuries poured the great human tide that pioneered the greatst agricultural migration in history.

In turn came the explorer, the trapper, the early settler, the sweep of farmers ever pressing back the frontier in search of virgin land and independent homes, the merchant, the manufacturer, the city builder, until this great valley is today one of the rich places of the earth. It is rich not alone in the sense of property but in the sense of happy and independent homes of virile men and women. From forefathers schooled of courage, adventure, and independence, of a spirit tempered by hardships, have sprung a race of men and women who have oft given leadership to the building of our Republic.

Words of Washington

The improvement of this great water route has been ever present in the vision of our statesmen. George Washington first voiced its potentiality to our new-born Nation. In reporting on one of his early journeys he said:

"Prompted by these actual observations, I could not help taking a more extensive view of the vast inland navigation possibilities of the United States, both from maps and the observations of others as well as myself, and could not but be struck with the immense extent and importance of it and with the goodness of that Providence which has dealt its forces to us in so profuse a hand. Would to God that we may have the wisdom and courage to improve them."

Today, after this 160 years, Washington's prayer is come true in a greater sense than even he dreamed. Other Presidents in succession over our history have striven for its development, from Jefferson on down Lincoln's first political speech was a plea for its improvement. Our Nation sometimes moves slowly, but its will is not to be thwarted. It has been a gigantic task, this transformation of the Ohio. It represents an expenditure and a labor half as great as the construction of the Panama Canal. Like many current problems, the development of our rivers is never a finished accomplishment, it must march with the progress of life and invention.

While I am proud to be the President who witnesses the apparent completion of its improvement, I have the belief that some day new inventions and new pressures of population will require its further development.

In some generation to come they will perhaps look back at our triumph in building a channel 9 feet in depth in the same way that we look at the triumph of our forefathers when, having cleared the snags and bars, they announced that a boat drawing 2 feet of water could pass safely from Pittsburgh to New Orleans. Yet for their times and means they too accomplished a great task. It is the river that is permanent; it is one of God's gifts to man, and with each succeeding generation we will advance in our appreciation and our use of it. And with each generation it will grow in the history and tradition of our Nation.

Action Needed, Not Argument

And while we celebrate the completion and connection of a great waterway 2000 miles, from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, we have still unfinished tasks in improvement of our other great waterways up to the standards we have established upon the Ohio.

Some have doubted the wisdom of these improvements. I have discussed the subject many times and in many places before now, and I shall not repeat the masses of facts and figures. The American people, I believe, are convinced. What they desire is action, not argument. I may, however, mention that as the improvement of the Ohio and its tributaries has marched section by section during this past 12 years the traffic has grown from 25,000,000 tons to over 50,000,000 tons annually. Yet it is only today this great branch line is connected with the main trunk of this transportation system, the Mississippi. It is only now that the full movement of goods can take place between the great cities of Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, on one hand, and St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleans, and the wide ocean on the other.

With the completion of our national job on the Ohio, with the celebration of this day, we can well turn our minds toward the other great jobs in waterway improvement which lie before us. The Ohio is but one segment of the natural inland waterways with which Providence has blessed us. We have completed the modernization of but one other of the great segments of this system—that of the lower Mississippi.

Five or six years ago I had opportunity to join with those many representatives of the Midwest in council as to the method by which we could strengthen national interest in the energetic development of the other parts of this great system. At that time I suggested that all these tributaries of the Mississippi and the Great Lakes comprised a single great transportation system. That it must be developed in vision of the whole and not in parts.

Statement of Policies

Without delaying to traverse the detailed ramifications of these great natural waterways, I may well summarize their present condition and enunciate the policies of my administration in respect to them:

1. As a general and broad policy I favor modernizing of every part of our waterways which will show economic justification in aid of our farmers and industries.

2. The Mississippi system comprises over 9000 miles of navigable streams. I find that about 2200 miles have now been modernized to 9 feet in depth, and about 1400 miles have been modernized to a least 6 feet in depth. Therefore some 5000 miles are yet to be connected or completed so as to be of purpose to modern commerce. We should establish a 9-foot depth in the trunk system. While it is desirable that some of the tributaries be made accessible to traffic at 6 or 7 feet, yet we should in the long view look forward to increasing this latter depth as fast as traffic justifies it.

This administration will insist upon building these waterways as we would build any other transportation system—that is, by extending its ramifications solidly outward from the main trunk lines. Substantial traffic or public service cannot be developed upon a patchwork of disconnected local improvements and intermediate segments. Such patchwork has in past years been the sink of hundreds of millions of public money.

3. We must design our policies so as to establish private enterprise in substitution for government operation of the barges and craft upon these waterways. We must continue government barge lines through the pioneering stages, but we must look forward to private initiative not only as the cheapest method of operation but as the only way to assured and adequate public service.

Complete System Essential

4. We should complete the entire Mississippi system within the next five years. We shall then have built a great north and south trunk waterway entirely across our country from the Gulf to the northern boundaries, and a great east and west route, halfway across the United States. Through the tributaries we shall have created a network of transportation. We shall then have brought a dozen great cities into direct communication by water; we shall have opened cheaper transportation of primary goods to the farmers and manufacturers of over a score of states.

5. At the present time we have completed 746 miles of intracoastal canals. We still have approximately 1000 miles to build. We should complete this program over a period of less than 10 years.

6. We should continue improvement of the channels in the Great Lakes; we should determine and construct those works necessary for stabilizing the lake levels.

7. One of the most vital improvements to transportation on the North American Continent is the removal of the obstacles in the St. Lawrence River to ocean-going vessels inward to the Great Lakes. Our Nation should undertake to do its part whenever our Canadian friends have overcome those difficulties which lie in the path of their making similar undertakings. I may say that I have seen a statement published lately that this improvement would cost such a huge sum as to make it entirely uneconomical and prohibitive. To that I may answer that after we have disposed of the electrical power we could contract the entire construction for less than $200,000,000, divided between the two governments and spread over a period of 10 years.

One Project Reconsidered

8. We shall expedite the work of flood control on the lower Mississippi in every manner possible. In the working out of plans we find it necessary to reconsider one portion of the project, that is, the floodway below the Arkansas, but work in other directions will proceed in such fashion that there will be no delay of its completion under the 10-year program assigned to it.

9. With the increasing size of ocean-going vessels and the constantly expanding volume of our commerce, we must maintain unceasing development of our harbors and the littoral waterways which extend inland from them.

10. The total construction of these works which I have mentioned amounts to projects three and four times as great as the Panama Canal. In order that there may be no failure in administration, and as an indication of our determination to pursue these works with resolution, we have in the past month entirely recast the organization of this executive staff in the Government.

With the approval of the Secretary of War, and under the newly appointed chief of engineers, we have assigned to each of these major projects a single responsible engineer. We thus secure a modern business organization, direct responsibility, and continuous administration. We wish to see these projects completed with all the expedition which sound engineering will permit. We shall be able by this means to place responsibility, without question in failure, and to give credit without question to the men who bring these great projects to successful completion.

Spending $85,000,000 a Year

At the present time we are expending approximately $85,000,000 per annum on new construction and maintenance of these works. To complete these programs within the periods I have mentioned will require an increase in the Government outlay by about $10,000,000 per annum not including the St. Lawrence; at most, including that item, an increase in our expenditures of say $20,000,000 a year. A considerable proportion of this will end in five years' time. It is of the nature of a capital investment.

This annual increase is equal to the cost of one-half of one battleship. If we are so fortunate as to save this annual outlay on naval construction as the result of the forthcoming naval conference in London, nothing could be a finer or more vivid conversion of swords to plowshares.

To carry forward all these great works is not a dream of the visionaries—it is the march of the Nation. We are reopening the great trade routes upon which our continent developed. This development is but an interpretation of the needs and pressures of population, of industry, and civilization. They are threads in that invisible web which knits our national life. They are not local in their benefits. They are universal in promoting the prosperity of the Nation. It is our duty as statesmen to respond to these needs, to direct them with intelligence, with skill, with economy, with courage.

A nation makes no loss by devotion of some its current income to the improvement of its estate. That is an obligation we owe to our children and our grandchildren. I do not measure the future of America in terms of our lifetime. God has truly blessed us with great resources. It is our duty to make them available to our people.

Kentucky Claims President as Its Individual Guest

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—President Hoover may have believed that he was the guest of the Nation as the S. S. Greenbrier floated down the Ohio River, over which federal jurisdiction is extended, but Kentucky claims that honor solely.

From the time the President stepped on board the steamboat at Cincinnati until his private car Maryland crossed the bridge to the Indiana shore, opposite here, 32 hours later, whether on land or water, he had not been outside the confines of this State.

That is because "La Belle Riviere" is part of Kentucky, from the mouth of the Big Sandy to the junction of the Ohio and the Mississippi. The state's northern boundary, according to the Virginia Act of cession of the Northwest Territory to the Federal Government, is the low-water mark on the Ohio, Indiana and Illinois shore.

Gravel and sand from as far away as southwestern New York may be washed down the Ohio by way of the Allegheny, but when it gets here, it's Kentucky's. None may take it free if Kentucky seeks to tax it. And although boats from Pennsylvania, Missouri or Louisiana may ply the waters of the Ohio, Kentucky has police jurisdiction aboard them—and exercises it at times.

CHEMISTS' TRADE AID DEPICTED AT BUFFALO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—To illustrate concretely how chemistry is transforming modern industry, commerce and agriculture, an exhibition by the Chemical Industries of the Niagara Frontier has just been opened in the Buffalo Museum of Natural Sciences.

The society, in co-operation with the western New York sections of the American Chemical Society and American Electro-Chemical Society, arranged the exhibition. It will be open until the first of the year.

'Old Man River Has Come Back,' Is Joyous Song Along the Ohio

Folks Turn Out En Masse as Presidential 'Grand Fleet' Churns Way to Louisville for Climax of Canalization Celebration

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ABOARD PRESIDENT HOOVER'S FLOTILLA—Up and down the Ohio, "Old Man River" they are saying, "has come back."

For a week for 1000 miles up and down the great broad midland waterway of commerce, from Pittsburgh, Pa., to Cairo, Ill., there have been celebrations acclaiming the completion of the 9-foot canalization of the stream.

A hundred years and $120,000,000 has gone into the mighty project. Now the work is through, and a great dream that began with the pioneer fathers has come to pass and up and down the "Old Ohio," great city and hamlet is hailing the event.

The climax for them all in their jubilation was the coming of the President of the United States. It was particularly fitting that Herbert Hoover should participate. For he is himself a great engineer, and one of the chief objectives of his domestic administration is extensive inland waterway development.

And so when, with a large party of notables and a throng of reporters and photographers, he embarked on Government engineer boats at Cincinnati, following the dedication there of a commemorative shaft on a bluff overlooking the broad valley and stream, the people of the riverside all the way down to his destination at Louisville turned out en masse to greet him.

Progress of "Grand Fleet"

The downward journey was the progress of a "grand fleet," as the river folk promptly named the extensive flotilla. Twenty-one craft of all sizes and types made up this peace-time armada. There were fleet patrol boats tearing through the storm-piled whitecaps with their prows awash and kicking up their heels in disregard. There were great stern wheel river packets filled with visitors accompanying the President on his river tour.

There was the immaculately white and dapper United States steamboat Greenbriar, the Government lightship of the Ohio, on which the President and Mrs. Hoover and their distinguished guests, made up of governors and mayors and other state and municipal officials, traveled.

There were the tow craft, that housed the numerous newspaper and camera men. There were the stanch Sciota, Frankfort, Ky., Ottoma and Cayuga, engineer corps steamers, all polished and beflagged for the occasion. No wonder that the river folk turned out in thousands despite rain and cold and whipping wind to cheer the brave array.

Yes, sir, "Old Man River" has come back.

River Somewhat Prankish

The river itself was prankish. It, too, was apparently taking a reveling part in the ceremonies. High and strong it ran.

The blunt-nosed government craft were buffeted and sprayed by splashing waves.

For the visitors it added interest and zest to the trip. For the President the occasion was more than an opportunity for joining enthusiastically in the celebration of the completion of a great inland development.

In making a 26-hour trip down the Ohio he focused national attention not only upon the notable engineering achievement that has been accomplished on this stream but upon the whole nation-wide waterway development program of which this is a part and to which he is so steadfastly devoted.

As the nation through the dramatic exploits of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and other gallant fliers has become "airminded" so this journey of the President was directed to making it "waterway minded." By thus focusing national attention upon the Ohio development and the enormous commercial returns already flowing from it he hopes to pave the way for ready support of the other great waterway projects he proposes.

Stop Made at Madison

In his journey down the Ohio the President made a short stop at Madison, Ind., one of the most picturesque and historic towns on the river, where he was greeted by the Governor of the State, Harry G. Leslie. Madison has long been associated with the history of Ohio.

When river travel was the chief mode of transportation Madison was a promising community and great things were foreseen for it. But with the coming of the "Iron Horse" and the falling off of river travel and commerce the town dwindled.

But always it has retained its river atmosphere and flavor, patiently waiting while the great canalization development was slowly progressing to completion to have back again the steamboats and packets it once knew in large numbers. Today Madison and all the other river "ports" confidently look forward to a new era.

They have already in the past few years seen the constant rise of river traffic. From 1922 to 1928 tonnage on the Ohio River alone, not counting that from tributaries, mounted from 6,291,000 to 20,938,000 tons, and for 1929 the gain will be still greater.

Yes, sir, for the folks on the Ohio "Old Man River has come back."

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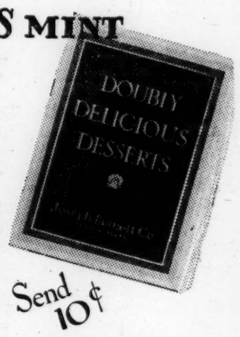

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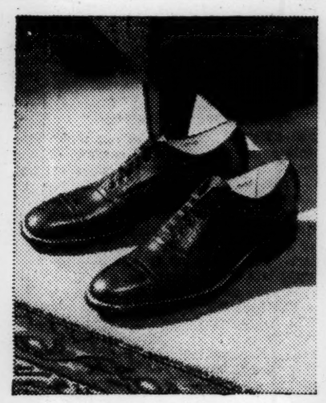

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ANTI-ALCOHOL APPEAL MADE BY PORTES GIL

President Styles Drink 'Conveyor of Misery, Degeneration and Shame'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—President Portes Gil has issued a statement containing the most fervent appeal he has made to the Nation to embrace his temperance campaign.

In his appeal, which is addressed to the childhood of the Nation, the President appeals to them to turn out in full force in the giant country-side demonstration against alcohol that is to be staged on Nov. 20, the anniversary of the initiation of the revolution that resulted in the fall of Porfirio Diaz in 1910 and the "liberation from oppression of the Mexican people."

There is no more suitable date than this, the President asserts, to encourage the release from "alcohol, the most terrible of all oppressions, conveyor of misery, degeneration and shame. The jails, the hospital and the asylums are filled with the victims of alcohol which has armed the hand of the criminal in most cases."

"Nothing," he continued, "will impress parents more than an innocent plea from the lips of their children who on this date by their public demonstration should say to their elders 'if you desire us to be strong, useful and moral show us the road.'

The President especially points to the evils of alcohol as affecting the poorer Mexican homes. He refers to the suffering the Mexican woman has gone through when "hunger, prison and desperation has been the result" of the use of alcohol which has gripped "many humble families and brought disgrace." Alcohol, the President declares, is the greatest enemy of the Mexican workingman and the greatest deterrent factor in the future of the country, and there is no more proper date in his opinion than Nov. 20 for the childhood of Mexico to pay tribute by an anti-alcoholic demonstration in memory of the men, the martyrs who fought and gave their all for the liberation and the rebirth of the country.

Soviets to Build $300,000,000 Center

MOSCOW (AP)—The American Society for Jewish Farm Settlements in Russia has granted the Soviet Government a $9,000,000 loan for a period of 17-19 years at 5 per cent. The loan, which will be handled by the Chase National Bank, will be issued in 40 quarterly installments of $250,000 each for a period of 10 years beginning in 1929.

Details are now published of plans for a huge $300,000,000 industrial center to be built by the Soviet Government on the banks of the Dnieper River adjoining a $110,000,000 hydro-electric plant now being supervised by Col. Hugh L. Cooper, American waterpower engineer.

Equipment for factories, mills, warehouses and railroads in the new city, which will be called "Bolshoi Zaporojie," will be ordered largely in the United States, and will cost $100,000,000, while the cost of construction will total $200,000,000.

A large brick factory with an output of 20,000,000 bricks a year has already been completed, while two additional brick factories with a combined capacity of 60,000,000 bricks annually are under way. An immense lime plant also is nearing completion.

The plans as announced here call for the construction of more than 100 model workers' homes, accommodating 20,000 employees. Schools, warehouses, workers' clubs, railroads and sawmills are expected to be finished sometime next year.

Light, heat and power for the new city is to be supplied by the Dnieprostroi hydroelectric plant, one temporary power station of which is already in operation.

Peace Delegates Visiting Capitals

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—The Foreign Minister of Rumania, Georges Mironescu, entertained the delegates of the International Peace Society, having as his guests Henri La Fontaine, Belgian Senator, president; Lucien Le Foyer, Paris, vice-president, and Dr. Ludwig Quidde, Nobel Peace Prize winner of Berlin.

Following the Athens conference, the delegation is visiting the capitals of the Balkans and eastern Europe for the purpose of organizing peace movements in each of them. The countries appear somewhat divided. While some are eager to forward the movement, others ask for certain adjustments first.

A Rumanian official stated that certain neighbors of Rumania insist, for instance, in a revision of treaties first and peace second, but Rumania asks for security first and then peace.

NATIONALISTS BEATEN IN PRUSSIAN DIET

BERLIN (AP)—The Prussian Diet overwhelmingly rejected a Nationalist motion calling upon the State Ministry to vote in the Reichsrat against the Young plan.

A Nationalist motion demanding the right for civil servants to participate in the proposed Nationalist plebiscite on the Young plan also was rejected, 241 to 160. A Nationalist vote of non-confidence in the Government was rejected, 218 to 114.

CHINA NEEDS 'HELPING HAND,' BRITAIN TOLD

Seeks Friendship With All Treaty Powers, Says New Envoy to London

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Dr. Alfred Sze, new Chinese minister to the Court of St. James's, upon assuming office in London after returning from a five months' visit to China, expressed the hope, in an interview with Reuter's, that Great Britain will extend "a helping hand."

"When I first came to London as minister in 1914," he said, "I arrived at the beginning of the World War. Now I return to the legation at the beginning of a new era of international peace and good will. With this atmosphere and environment I hope not only to maintain, but to strengthen the feelings of friendship and good will existing between China and Great Britain. China hopes and indeed believes, that in this period of transition in China, Great Britain will give her a helping hand.

"China borders on the Pacific, an ocean which, as its name implies, is generally calm, though it is liable to heavy storms. The country has just gone through a heavy storm, but I am convinced that the storm is over. Nevertheless there is still a swell on the ocean and I appeal to our British friends to be patient and sympathetic with us during this period.

"China in all her policy is guided by a desire to cultivate friendship with all countries with whom she has treaty relations. She is guided absolutely by the principles of the Kellogg pact, which she was one of the first to sign. We have sufficient problems of our own without any foreign element intervening and by means of subversive propaganda rendering our difficulties still greater."

The new minister was here formerly over six years as envoy in London. For eight years he represented his country at Washington and was head of the Chinese delegation to the Washington conference.

Canada-Argentina Motor Trip Started

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Don Shoemaker and Glynn Wood, West Webster youths, have just started forth to conquer the jungles and crags of Central and South America in an attempt to make a new automobile trail from the Canadian border to Buenos Aires.

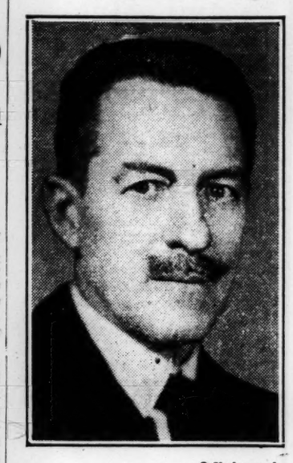
Equipped with a light roadster and camping outfit, they are now on their way to the Texas border on a tour which will touch 11 countries and take nearly a year. They will have traveled 17,000 miles when they reach the Argentine capital.

The young motorists are attempting the feat chiefly to establish the feasibility of direct automobile communication between the two continents. They will have conquered mountains, volcanoes, sand dunes, jungles and prairies when they reach the end of their journey.

CANADIAN IMPORTS DROP

ST. ALBANS, Vt. (AP)—Duties collected in the Vermont customs district during September amounted to $181,759, Harry C. Whitehill, collector, reports, this representing a decrease of $10,000 from the total for September, 1928.

He Will Help to Plan the New Washington



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WILLAM A. DELANO

Capital Planning Vacancy Is Filled

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—William Adams Delano, president of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, has been appointed by President Hoover to membership on the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, Mr. Delano succeeds the late Milton B. Medary of Philadelphia, formerly president of the American Institute of Architects, who was appointed to the commission by President Coolidge in 1926.

It was announced concurrently by C. Herrick Hammond of Chicago, president of the institute, that Mr. Delano would also succeed Mr. Medary as chairman of the institute's Committee on Public Works.

As a member of the National Park and Planning Commission, Mr. Delano will officially represent the architectural profession in the development of the plan of Washington, for which Congress has authorized an expenditure of $75,000,000.

ATTACK ON ITALIAN PRINCE FRUSTRATED

BRUSSELS (AP)—A shot was fired at Crown Prince Humbert of Italy as he was about to lay a wreath upon the tomb of Belgium's unknown soldier. The Prince arrived here to celebrate his betrothal to Princess Marie José of Belgium.

The Prince's assailant told police he is an Italian, named Enrico Dirosa, and said he was a native of Milan. He added that he had intended to fire into the air as a mark of protest. He arrived from France and was in possession of identification papers from that country.

Italy's heir, Humbert, Prince of Piedmont, and Princess Marie José, daughter of Albert, King of the Belgians, have just been formally betrothed with publication of their engagement in the official gazette, Le Moniteur.

BYRD AIDE SENDS MESSAGE

BRISTOL, R. I. (AP)—A mesage from Harold I. June, a member of the Commander Byrd Antarctic Expedition, has been received from "Little America" by Elisha Hibberts of this town. It reads as follows: "All of us are looking forward to a busy summer, then home. Regards to all. Harold June." June is a resident of Bristol.

GRECO-TURKISH SITUATION SAID TO BE SERIOUS

Greece Charges Violation of Lausanne Treaty—To Appeal to League

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—The Turco-Grecian dispute is assuming a more serious aspect in consequence of the difficulties the Angora Government is said to be raising against Greek vessels traversing the Dardanelles and the Bosporus by the application of "unjustified formalities." The Christian Science Monitor's representative learns from a semi-official source that the Greek Government will shortly apply to the League of Nations protesting against a particular alleged breach as well as against the seizure of Greek properties which is said to be wholly contrary to the accords existing between the two countries.

These measures against the Greeks are considered to be arbitrary and illegal, it is declared, because the conventions have distinctly ruled out this mode of estimating the properties on both sides and prescribed that the debts resulting from compensation should be paid by the debtor state, even guarantees being specified to assure such payments.

Thus Greece has deposited in advance with the International Financial Commission £500,000 for that purpose. All this, it is held, naturally excludes a resort to reprisals. The Greeks believe the League will appreciate their viewpoint, declaring reprisals as an international illegal act and take measures to prevent acts susceptible of leading to frictions, dangerous to the tranquillity of the Near East.

It is reported that the text of the letter to the League is being prepared by the Foreign Ministry. It is considered probable that in consequence of this application, the League will take over the solution of the Greco-Turkish dispute in its entirety as it did in the Greco-Bulgar incident.

The papers report new and grave seizures of Greek estates in Constantinople, considering them an open violation of the Lausanne treaty, and urge the quick remedying of the situation, a continuation of which, they say, will inevitably bring about the weakening, if not the suppression, of the last vestige of Greek element in Turkey, which is said to constitute the "ultimate aim of Angora's systematic persecutions."

MASONIC TEMPLE OPENED BY PRINCE

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The beautiful new Masonic Temple in Manchester, the foundation stone of which was laid four years ago by Lord Derby, the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master, was officially opened on Oct. 24 by the Prince of Wales.

The prince first unveiled a war memorial in the large domed hall, after which the opening ceremony was performed in the Derby Lodge room. The Temple of East Lancashire Province will be the central home for 230 lodges. Land for the project was acquired in 1909 and £80,000 was raised for the construction.

The appearance of the building is one of classic dignity. It is handsomely designed in Portland stone which is used in many of London's famous buildings, and all the interior decorations and fittings were made by skilled craftsmen.

Hungary to Give Aid to Agriculturists

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUDAPEST — The Hungarian Premier, Count Bethlen, in reply to the demand of a delegation of Hungarian small farmers for financial help on behalf of the agricultural industry, declared that the Government fully appreciated the seriousness of the present crisis and was making arrangements for granting credits to the extent of 80,000,000 pengoe at 8 per cent interest.

All Europe, particularly the eastern parts, has been suffering under agricultural depression, Hungary as a great wheat-growing country being hit hardest. This matter has been engaging most of Count Bethlen's attention for a long time, and in a recent speech he declared that Hungarian reconstruction was dependent upon securing the help of foreign credit and upon the sale of Hungary's surplus wheat at a reasonable profit, which is impossible at the present low world market prices.

The Government is hoping to establish speedier and cheaper transport in the near future and immediately to erect large granaries throughout the state for storing the surplus.

BISHOPS OF ENGLAND DISCUSS PRAYER BOOK

LONDON (AP)—The revised Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England, twice rejected by Parliament, but recently approved again by the convocations of the church, was discussed by the Bishops Oct. 23 at Lambeth Palace, residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

When the church assembly meets again, the Bishops will probably ask for appointment of a commission to study the new constitutional position arising from Parliament's rejection of the book, but this proposal is disapproved by some of the most prominent clerical and lay members, who were active in opposing the prayer-book measure in the House.

EMERGENCY-DISASTER COMMISSION IS SOUGHT

WASHINGTON (AP)—A permanent national emergency commission with approximately $25,000,000 would be set up to relieve disaster-stricken communities under a plan formulated by Ruth Bryan Owen (D.), Representative from Florida.

Under her plan, the President would be authorized to allot any of the funds necessary for the commission to render immediate aid to the victims without going to Congress or taking the money from appropriated moneys. The commission would cooperate with the American Red Cross in its work.

D.A.R. Open Imposing Auditorium in Stately Function at Capital

National Officers and State Regents Massed on Great Stage Amid Flags and Flowers at Impressive Dedication of New Hall to Hold 4000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—With pomp and panoply, officials of the D. A. R. consecrated Constitution Hall, their newest edifice, completing the block which began with Continental Hall built almost a quarter of a century ago.

The colorful procession was led by Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, president general, escorted by Mrs. Dorothy Jenkins of Mount Airy, bearing the flag, and Mrs. Jean Labat of Washington, with the D. A. R. emblem. Mrs. Thomas Kite of Cincinnati, O., one of the 13 honorary vice-presidents general, played the processional on the magnificent pipe organ donated by Mrs. William N. Reynolds of Winston-Salem, N. C. Each state was represented by its regent bearing the state standard, the first in line being the original 13 states in the order in which the Constitution was ratified.

The national officers and state regents were grouped on the stage massed with flowers and flags during the consecration services. The Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman, D. D., Bishop of Washington, pronounced the words consecrating the building to the uses of the society.

While Constitution Hall has architectural grace, its purpose is utilitarian, the Memorial Hall and the Administrative building having been inadequate for the needs of the order. It is substantial, standing on hundreds of concrete piles. It is framed of steel, with stone walls and copper and gypsum roof.

The interior resembles a stadium with tiers of seats rising on three sides from the auditorium floor. The seating capacity is for 3800 in the audience and 200 on the platform. The seats are blue and gold, the colors of the society. The wall at the rear of the platform is decorated with mural paintings of historic scenes and sculptured eagles surmount the columns supporting the arch over the platform.

The concert organ occupies the space above and at each side of the platform. Complete moving picture and sound amplifying equipment is provided.

The library, which will contain the historical collection and genealogical reference books used by the society and public, is reached by an elaborate marble staircase from the administration building.

The building contains numerous committee rooms, lounges, press-room, cloakrooms, and with the unusually long sweep of entrances and lobbies surrounding the auditorium a capacity audience can be quickly handled.

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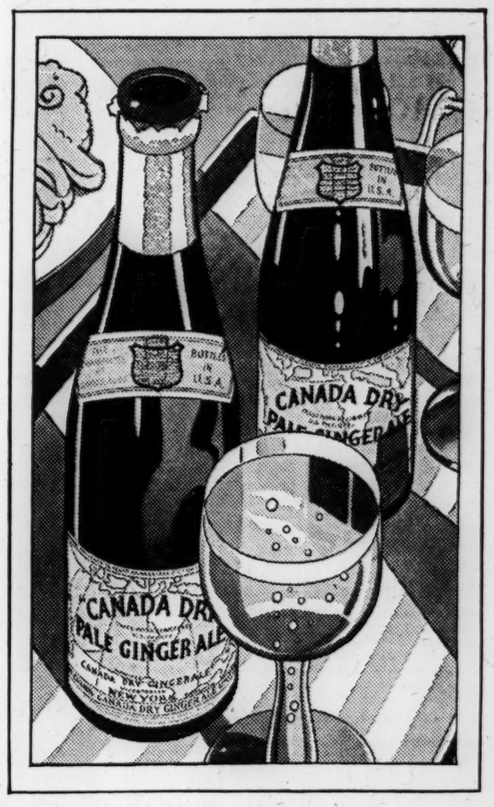

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BRIAND RECALL SAID TO BE WISH OF FRENCHMEN

Europe, It Is Felt, Wants Completion of His Pacific Work

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Aristide Briand, who has been enjoying himself at Rambouillet, President Doumergue's country home, takes the situation calmly. He has let it be known that he does not want to form a new Cabinet or even to resume control of foreign affairs.

He will insist that every possible combination shall be tried out before he lends hand to piecing the broken fragments of his Cabinet together. If no one else can be found who can form a Cabinet with any hope of it surviving, M. Briand may not finally refuse the appeal of the President to take the helm again.

At the moment everything points to President Doumergue accepting the advice which he has received from all sides to send for Mr. Briand. It is regarded as most important that the statesman who is needed to put the finishing touch to The Hague conference should resume his place, if not as president of the Council, at least as Foreign Secretary.

All Europe waits for M. Briand to complete his work of pacification, which he began at Locarno and which is to be crowned by the evacuation of the Rhineland and the settlement of German reparation on a more reasonable basis. The vote which overthrew M. Briand, except for a small group of extremists, was not aimed at his foreign policy. Socialists and radical Socialists and members of the Union Republicaine Democratique and the Georges Marins group all proclaim that their action in voting against M. Briand had nothing to do with the Hague settlement, which they desire to see ratified. On a straight vote on this issue there is no doubt that M. Briand could get a sufficient majority and that next time he would be allowed to postpone the debate on interpellations, provided he gave a more convincing defense of his reasons for doing so.

The Radical Socialists to whose defection M. Briand owed his defeat are now holding their congress at Rheims. Their deliberations will be awaited with great interest, for much hangs on their decision.

Many excuses are now being invented for what is now regarded as a rash action. At the same time, the adverse vote, it is asserted, did reflect the public demand for more enlightenment on foreign policy so that the issues may be fairly and squarely revealed to the country before a final decision for the ratification of The Hague agreement has to be taken.

The following names are mentioned as possible candidates for the presidency of the Council in the event of M. Briand refusing to form another Cabinet—J. Paul-Boncour, Edouard Herriot, E. Daladier, Albert Sarraut and T. Steeg.

Leagus Calls Nations to Enter Tariff Truce

GENEVA (AP)—The question of an international "tariff truce" held the spotlight today when the League of Nations committee on economic activities met to consider means of putting into effect certain proposals of the recent Assembly session. The League's plan may be outlined thus:

The first stage is an invitation to all nations, both within and without the League, to intimate before Dec. 31 next if they are disposed to take part in a diplomatic conference with a view to concluding a tariff truce.

The second stage is that the Council of the League shall decide, on the basis of replies received, whether the diplomatic conference is to be held. The suggested time for the conference is early next year.

The third stage is the diplomatic conference itself.

The fourth stage consists of negotiations between states signing the truce and might last two or three years.

The fifth stage is the final diplomatic conference to take note of the results of the negotiations.

Latvian Government May Resign Office

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia—The Minister of Justice, Mr. Behrent, representing the German minority in the Latvian Saeima (Parliament) has resigned at the request of his constituents who object to his radical agrarian reform.

Mr. Behrent's withdrawal presumably means the fall of the present Latvian Cabinet since the retiring Minister's party, though only possessing five votes in Parliament, holds the balance between the Government coalition which has 53 votes and the Opposition with 47.

The cause of the trouble is a bill about to be introduced into Parliament to prevent those ex-soldiers who as members of the German minority fought in the civil war of 1919 against the combined Latvian-Estonian national forces from participating in the shareout of the confiscated estates among ex-service men. The bill has already been before the Nation in the form of a referendum and passed by some 200 majority.

Under the Latvian Constitution it now has to come up in Parliament. If rejected there it would go to the Nation again for a final referendum.

Mr. Behrent and his friends want the Government to oppose the measure, but as it is sponsored by national ex-service organizations which support the present administration, this is obviously impossible. The bill only concerns about a dozen cases but the German "Balts" regard it as an attack on their minority rights and declare their intention of taking the matter to the League if the bill becomes a law.

Camp Devens to See Goddard Rocket Fly

WASHINGTON (AP)—Permission for Dr. R. R. Goddard of Worcester, Mass., to make field tests of high flying rockets at Camp Devens, Mass., has been granted by the War Department.

The permission was granted with the understanding that Dr. Goddard, who is developing the rockets to rise to great heights for the collection of data about conditions in the upper atmosphere, would take precautions to prevent fires which might result from his experiments.

The request for permission was made through C. G. Abbott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, who is directly interested in studies of the effects of the sun's rays on the earth's atmosphere and climate and is directing the assembling of astronomical data which he hopes eventually may provide a basis for long-range weather forecasting.

SHAW MISSION FINDS ALL QUIET IN JERUSALEM

First Session Held in Inquiry Into Jewish-Moslem Disorders

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—The arrival of the commission headed by Sir Walter Shaw to inquire into the causes of the Moslem-Jewish riots at the end of August was not attended by the hostility foreshadowed in certain Arab circles. The threatened strike was not held, more sober Arab opinion rejecting the extremist proposal to boycott the commission, as some Indians did in the case of Sir John Simon, and the Egyptians in the case of Lord Milner.

The chief secretary, H. C. Luke, received the commission on behalf of Sir John Chancellor, High Commissioner.

Sir William Stoker, whom the Arab executive briefed as counsel, arrived by the same train, while Sir Frank Boyd Merriman and Lord Erleigh, the latter a son of Lord Reading, retained as counsel by the Jewish agency, have been here more than a fortnight, preparing the case in co-operation with Kenelm Preedy, who arrived by airplane from Egypt.

The commission held its first, perhaps the only, public session at the court house on Oct. 24. The country is quiet and security is restored, but tenseness prevails over the regulations at the Wailing Wall, irritating Arabs and Jews alike. The situation has sufficiently improved to enable a relaxing of the curfew until 11 p. m. in the Jerusalem district, following the example of the Haifa and Jaffa districts.

The Jews are refraining from public criticism of the administration and are trying to avoid controversy with the Arabs, who are proposing unless their demands are met in the meantime, to hold a general Arab conference on Monday, at which Moslem delegates from neighboring countries are invited to consider the question of the Wailing Wall, the collective punishments which the Government intends to impose on the unruly villages, and the proposed boycott on British goods.

The first Arab women's conference is planned for Oct. 26 to precede the men's gathering when it is intended to stage an unusual parade in Jerusalem streets of veiled Moslem women on behalf of Arab demands.

The Monitor is informed that despite disquieting reports, no pleasure cruisers, scheduled to visit Palestine during the coming winter, have changed their itineraries, nor have there been cancellations of hotel bookings. Railway communications were not interrupted, even in the midst of the riots, and motor traffic is now normal. No difficulties have been experienced at any time of embarking or discharging passengers and immigrants at the Palestine ports.

British Forces Reduced

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—One of the British battalions sent to Palestine at the outbreak of the recent troubles, has now returned to Egypt. This constitutes a reduction of 25 per cent of the British infantry sent to garrison the country.

Central News reports 12 Arabs sentenced to penal servitude for life for being jointly responsible for the killing of several women during the riots. Three others were recently sentenced to suffer the supreme penalty. It is considered unlikely, however, that the sentence will be carried out until the commission of investigation has finished its labors.

British Send Cordial Reply to Nadir Khan

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The British Government without committing itself to any premature recognition of the new regime in Afghanistan until its permanence becomes assured has sent a cordial reply to the telegram dispatched to it from Kabul announcing Nadir Khan's accession.

In a message addressed to the Afghan Foreign Office, Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary says: "I have followed the events of the last few days with the closest interest and ardently trust that the hopes which are now entertained of peace in a united, friendly, strong and independent Afghanistan may speedily be realized and the old friendly relations between the two countries be continued."

This message is understood here to indicate that while the British attitude toward the new regime is entirely sympathic, neutrality toward the contending parties will be maintained as long as civil war continues upon any considerable scale.

Meanwhile information received here through India points to the continued progress in Kabul toward a restoration to normal conditions. The government offices for example were reopened under the same staffs that served the ex-King Amanullah. Nadir Khan has also sent a friendly telegram to Amanullah replying to his congratulations and indicating his intention to continue the reforms Amanullah began.

Nadir Khan adds with oriental picturesqueness: "The era of government of Amanullah will be engraved in letters of gold in the history of Afghanistan."

'Water Boy' Surrenders

KABUL, Afghanistan (AP)—After holding out for nearly a week in the fortress Djebul-Seradj, Bacha Sakao, erstwhile King of Afghanistan and former "water boy of the north," has surrendered with 1000 loyal adherents to Nadir Khan.

Thus the tumultuous reign of the former water carrier, who tasted the sweets of kingship for 10 months, after driving Amanullah from the throne, came to a dramatic close.

All the officials of the late Court and Cabinet, including Bacha's brother, and Seid Hussein, Governor of Mazar, were granted amnesty immediately by Nadir Khan. The future of Bacha himself remains in doubt.

MINERS IN BELGIUM CALL 24-HOUR STRIKE

BRUSSELS, Belg. (AP)—Miners throughout Belgium were on strike Oct. 24 as a demonstration for higher pensions and paid vacations.

Coal stocks representing barely three weeks' output had been further reduced by a five-day strike of 15,000 miners in the Borinage district last week and the colliery owners said they intended suing all strikers for breaking their contracts in stopping work for 24 hours.

NEW YORK GETS BILLION-DOLLAR TRAFFIC PLANS

Honeycombs City With Tunnels, and Spans and Burrows Under Rivers

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A vast and ambitious program which would envisage New York's traffic needs for 20 years and, at a cost of $1,000,000,000, honeycomb the substructure of Manhattan with great highway tunnels, sweep its streets clear of outgrown traffic impediments, bound it with express highways and span its rivers and burrow under them, has just been submitted for the approval of the board of estimate by the engineering firm of Day & Zimmerman, Inc., of Philadelphia, recognized authorities on traffic problems.

Back of the scheme is the purpose of so routing traffic away from the congested areas as not to slow up its course, but to reduce the distance it has to travel by more direct arteries. Several of the projects have had previous authorization by the city and a few are now in construction or about to be started.

Major bridge and tunnel projects and improvements, of which, the report declares, the need is imperative, are:

The triborough bridge, linking the Bronx and Queens with Manhattan; the midtown vehicular tunnel under the East River, joining Thirty-eighth Street, Manhattan, with Long Island City, together with cross-town tube extensions at both ends, a previously authorized project for which plans are now under way; a $70,000,000 north-and-south highway from the Brooklyn terminus of the proposed Narrows tunnel to Staten Island, to the intersection of Astoria and Twelfth Avenues in Queens; a west side marginal highway along the Hudson River front to carry through traffic from lower Manhattan to the Bronx, and a $68,000,000 vehicular tunnel from the Battery to Brooklyn under Governors Island, with a Manhattan terminal at Cedar and West Streets and a Brooklyn terminal near Hicks Street.

In the category of projects and improvements, the ultimate necessity of which must be determined by the city's experience on the completion of projjects now under way, the report places the proposed narrows tunnel, working plans for which are being made; a $200,000,000 vehicular tunnel extending nearly the full length of Manhattan Island, underlying for the most part Fifth Avenue and a $57,000,000 East River bridge linking Manhattan at Tenth Street with Brooklyn.

Among the less ambitious projects recommended are a southerly extension of Grand Concourse to provide a traffic outlet through Mott Avenue over a new bridge spanning the Harlem River; extension of Lexington Avenue across Gramercy Square and Irving Place; extension southward of Madison Avenue through Union Square; a short link joining the East and West Side marginal highways, and the extension of Sixth Avenue to Fulton Street, with street-widening in that section.

The demolition of Sixth Avenue and other "L" lines while approved in the report, along with the removal of surface car tracks from congested highways, should occur only gradually, the report holds, by reason of the acute present need for rapid transit facilities.

MAIL CHANGED IN AIR BY GERMAN PLANES

BERLIN (AP)—Transference of mail bags in the air from mail planes, to planes ascending to meet them at way stations is the newest development of the Lufthansa.

Experiments at Tempelhofer airfield have been most successful, the mail being dropped and picked up by means of a hanging cable with a forkline hook attachment. The cable is designed to break easily if caught, thereby preventing a crash. It is thought the device also will be used on Zeppelins.

GRAF ZEPPELIN LANDS

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Ger. (AP)—The dirigible Graf Zeppelin, after completing a two-day flight to Spain, landed safely at Friedrichshafen.

Ramsay MacDonald Is Entertained in the Ancient Capital of Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, Que.—Quebec, with its steep cobble-stoned streets, its weather-aged fortress, gates and churches and Old World atmosphere, has received the British Prime Minister, his daughter Ishbel and party, refreshed by their two-day sojourn in the "wilderness" of northern Quebec.

The Mayor, Oscar Auger, Lieut.-Col. D. B. Papineau, aide to the Lieutenant-Governor; H. G. Carroll; L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, and Emile Trudel, Chief of Police, were on the station platform at 9 o'clock to greet the visitors. The program contains only one event of a public nature, a Canadian Club luncheon on Oct. 25. Mr. MacDonald and Miss MacDonald lunched with Mr. Taschereau at the Garrison Club, and are to dine with Mr. Carroll at his residence, Spencer Wood, informally on both occasions.

Questioned regarding his Chicoutimi visit, Mr. MacDonald declared that it was most informative and pleasant. He had been taken over the Arvida plant of the Aluminum Company of Canada, several pulp and paper mills of Price Brothers & Co., the great Duke Price power plant at Ile Maligne, and the still greater hydroelectric plant under construction at Chute a Caron. At Kenogami the party were entertained by Col. John Price, head of the Price Brothers Company.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Seeing in the conference between President Hoover and Ramsay MacDonald a "definite advance toward international peace," the Synod of New Jersey of the Presbyterian Church adopted at the closing session of its one hundred and seventh annual meeting, just held here, a resolution in which the two executives were lauded for their work toward world harmony.

Praise for President Hoover in his law enforcement stand, together with the admonition that the members of the Synod work for strict enforcement of the National Prohibition Act, were contained in another resolution adopted unanimously by the 350 ministers attending the meeting.

Wishes for a safe return home at the conclusion of his American visit also were incorporated in the resolution concerning Mr. MacDonald, copies of which are to be sent to both President Hoover and the British statesman.

BRUCE OF AUSTRALIA WILL VISIT AMERICA

CANBERRA, Australia (AP)—S. M. Bruce, former Australian Prime Minister whose ministry was defeated in the recent general election, will leave for London soon and later will visit the United States. Mr. Bruce lost his seat in the House of Commons to a Laborite.

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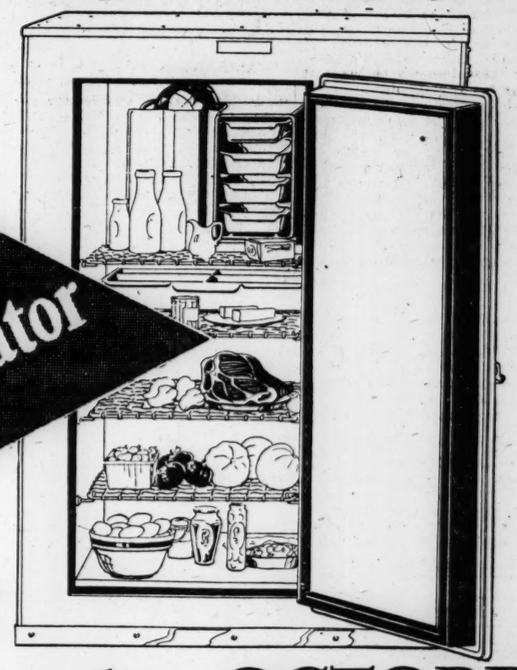

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LABOR EXPERTS DENY BAN ON OLDER WORKER

Survey Made for Industries of Massachusetts Upon Effect of Mass Output

Contradicting the somewhat widely-circulated rumor that industrial workers today are considered antiquated at 45, three labor experts told the Industrial Relations Conference of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts at the Hotel Westminster here that machinery methods of mass production have not displaced the older worker from modern industry.

Adam Wilkinson, labor commissioner, American Writing Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass.; Royal Parkinson, personnel chief of the American Optical Company, and H. Gilbert Francke of the Pacific Mills, Lawrence, Mass., comprised the committee which presented to the association its investigation of the problem.

"I am thoroughly convinced that there is no concerted movement on the part of the mills to discard their older employees at a given age," Mr. Francke declared, in giving the results of a survey of the textile mills of Lawrence. "This talk of factory employees losing their usefulness at a certain age becomes a question of business fluctuation. When business is booming, one no longer hears about the uselessness of men of middle age, and men of 60 are in demand to fill the ranks of industry."

Foreign Trade Essential

"The Importance of Foreign Trade in Every-day Life," was the subject of an address delivered before the Foreign Trade Conference by Oscar King Davis, secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council, New York.

"The only people who ever lived on this continent without trade across the seas were the aborigines," said Mr. Davis, "and our life would revert very largely to the conditions of their day if our foreign trade were now to be stopped."

Analyzing the process of making a pair of "American shoes" here in Massachusetts, Mr. Davis showed that they are the product of materials and labor which come from every continent on the globe. He stressed the "international interdependence on which the routine life of today, not only of Americans but of all peoples, is based."

The same thought was expressed by Henry F. Morse, vice-president of the Florence Stove Company of Boston, addressing the conference on "Selling the Last Five Per Cent."

Many Imports Needed

"Nothing could be further from the truth than the statement that America has no need of imports because she could supply all her needs herself," Mr. Morse declared. "It is important to us as a community to import many things, and that payment for these imports be made in exports as far as possible."

The best insurance in the domestic market is a dependable export market, big enough to absorb the surplus of the factory, he continued.

"Whether a manufacturer's surplus is 3 per cent or 20 per cent of his normal productive capacity, it is important to him and to business in general that the surplus production should be sold in an orderly manner outside the confines of the domestic market."

Literally thousands of American manufacturers who carefully cultivate their foreign export trade, without increase in selling price make greater profits overseas than at home, Walter F. Wyman, authority on export problems, president of the Export Managers Club of New York told the conference. This, he explained, is because so many American articles are made from imported materials on which duty is paid. When these articles are exported, a refund of 99 per cent of the duty paid is allowed, whereas if they are sold in the domestic market, the duty becomes a part of the cost of manufacture.

Canada Offers Great Market

The desirability of selling and shipping to Canada was urged upon the delegates at the conference by Lynn W. Meekins, commercial Attaché of the American Legation, Ottawa, Can. The outstanding feature of the Canadian market at present, Mr. Meekins said, is Canada's ever-increasing prosperity, which during the past few years has materially raised the standard of living, so that much more is now being spent for comfort and convenience.

A new limited train between Boston and New York to operate on a schedule of 4 hours and 45 minutes was promised for this winter by John J. Pelley, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, at the transportation conference, in an address which stressed the growth of traffic in New England in the last decade.

Under the chairmanship of Col. Benjamin A. Franklin, vice-president of the Strathmore Paper Company of Mittineague, Mass., who was elected president of the Associated Industries at the business session on Wednesday, a round table conference on finance, banking and credit was held, at which Julius H. Barnes of New York, former president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, was the principal speaker. Other conferences were held on plant safety, insurance and production problems.

STOCK DECLINE GOES ON; HEAVY LOSSES LISTED

(Continued from Page 1)

ties, have been pushed to what is now seen as unreasonable heights. No one asked what was the yield on a security; what was wanted was merely a prediction or a surmise as to how high it should go.

Security No Point

Common stocks became the sine qua non of the portfolio of the average small-town financier. Preferred stocks and bonds were allowed to lapse into innocuous desuetude. Investment trusts were formed by the hundreds to absorb the money of the bootblack, the grocer, clerk or professional man who did not have time to study values for himself and the gala day of the junior security was at hand.

Security was hardly a point at issue. Appreciation was the great desideratum. Talk over the dinner table of millions of citizens was not complete unless some reference to the stock market was included.

With the spread of the desire for "easy profits," billions of dollars were poured into the security markets in New York, Chicago, Boston, Pittsbrugh and the west coast. The ever mounting total of brokers' loans told the story of stocks being bought with borrowed money.

Just how far this speculative rage went is indicated by the $6,801,000,000 of brokers' loans as of last week, which compares with $4,664,000,000 a year previous, a growth of two billions in one year.

The traders in the stock market have pursued a course as independent of actual facts as if securities were entities divorced from industrial and business conditions. When a return of 3 to 4 per cent on a stock was regarded as too low for consideration a few years ago, stocks have been bought that yielded only 1 to 2 per cent. The mere fact that someone else probably stood ready to take the stock off buyers' hands at higher prices was reason enough for the purchase.

This progress continued for such a long time that it was firmly believed that the old-time law of action and reaction had been discarded and that we were in a new era where prices kept ever rising. The present crash, while giving the unwary a rude awakening, nevertheless indicates the return to investment sanity. What will be the return in the way of income is a question likely to become more prevalent from now on. The speculative public is likely to be in a chastened mood for some time to come.

NEW YORK (AP)—Wall Street experienced the darkest day in years today as a selling movement approaching panic proportions, completely demoralized the stock market and hundreds of millions of dollars in quoted values disappeared by the minute.

Such leading stocks as United States Steel tumbled $9 a share to $195, Standard of New Jersey $11 to $62.50, American Telephone $23, to $249 and Johns Manville $40 to $140.

A hasty meeting of leading bankers was convened at the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. shortly after noon, including Charles E. Mitchell, chairman of the National City Bank, and A. H. Wiggin, chairman of the Chase National Bank.

The announcement of the meeting appeared for a moment to have checked the decline, and a few issues rallied a little. United States Steel, after touching $195 a share, in contrast to the year's high of $261.75, sold soon after 1 o'clock at $199.

A stock market panic appeared to have been checked early this afternoon, as leading bankers issued reassurances, and prices of many leading stocks, after declining $10 to $40 a share, rebounded sharply.

FALL BRIBERY CHARGE NOW IN JURY'S HANDS

WASHINGTON (AP)—The jury in the Fall bribery case today began its deliberations on whether the Secretary of the Interior in the Harding Administration accepted a bribe of $100,000 from Edward L. Doheny for leasing the Elk Hills naval oil reserve to Doheny's company.

Justice William Hitz in his charge said the jury's only duty was to be fair to the defendant and the Government. "Counsel has urged you to send this defendant back to the sunshine of New Mexico," he said. "You have nothing whatever to do with the sunshine of New Mexico. You are here to decide the case on its merits."

TEACHERS COLLEGE CORNER STONE LAID

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The corner stone of the new State Teachers' College here has just been laid. The college is a pioneer among state teacher training institutions, according to Harry W. Rockwell, principal, because it is the only state teachers' college which gives a four-year course to prepare teachers for elementary schools.

Four new buildings are under construction—a main college building, a vocational building, a school of practice and a gymnasium.

GASTONIA GRAND JURY FREES TEXTILE WORKERS

GASTONIA, N. C. (AP)—All men accused in connection with the killing of Mrs. Ella May Wiggins, and the kidnapping of three National Textile Workers Union organizers as a result of mob violence here during September, were freed today by the Gaston County Grand Jury. The jury refused to vote "true bills" in connection with 16 bills of indictment presented to them by John G. Carpenter, Solicitor.

DR. FISHER SAYS BULL MARKET IS DUE AFTER JAN. 1

Expects Steadying of Present Condition by Weeding Out of Undesirables

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—At a meeting of the District of Columbia Bankers' Association here at which were present high officials of the United States Treasury and of the Federal Reserve Board, Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University discussing the stock market said that "he had been inclined to give speculation a minor part in the market situation.

He still thought that if there should be a drop now which would wipe out some persons who ought not to have been in the stock market, there would be a steadying and, after the first of the year, a bull market, although perhaps not so aggressive a one as has been seen lately.

"The New York stock market," Dr. Fisher pointed out, "is twice as high as it was in 1926 and four times as high as before the World War. With some setbacks it seems destined to go forward," he asserted. "The stock market seems too high to warrant a major bear market," he said, "even if it did seem to be getting under way." Professor Fisher thinks that one reason that the market canot be too high is because stocks have been so thoroughly investigated.

"Stocks," he said, "can rise only because of one or more of four causes. First, because there is the feeling that greater earnings will accrue in the future than have been expected. Second, because there is the feeling that future earnings will be more certain, or will have less risks than was formerly the case. Third, because the 'basis' or rate for discounting, expected earnings may be lowered. Fourth, because earnings are 'plowed back.'

"As to the expectation of future earnings, one reason why earnings in money have been greater than in 1913, and will be so in the future, keeping the stock price level on a higher plateau, is that the dollar has only two-thirds of its 1913 purchasing power. A second reason why expected earnings in the future should bulk larger than a few years ago is also concerned with the purchasing power of the dollar, but in a different way. The very fact that since 1923 we have had a comparatively stable dollar, a period of six years of stability such as has never existed before in this country, is of very great moment.

"A third reason why expected earnings in the future are greater is that we are living in the age of mergers under the Coolidge and Hoover administrations, and the old trust-busting sentiment has lapsed almost completely. These mergers have effected great economies and have therefore increased the profits of corporations.

"A fourth reason is like unto the last, namely, that business has had better management, especially through applying the doctrines of scientific management of the late Frederick Taylor. A reason closely associated with the last is the new policy of labor. It has grown increasingly sympathetic with scientific management, and has largely renounced the old policies of limitation of production. This co-operative spirit has contributed to increasing the product, while every increase of output increases the prospective dividend earnings of common stocks.

"Another cause is prohibition, which has made a more sober and productive Nation, and has contributed to business stability in many ways. Dr. J. M. Doran, Commissioner of Prohibition, said in an address at Indianapolis on Sept. 25 last:

"'I know of no economist of note who is not strongly of the opinion, from data which he has examined, that our national policy of prohibition has brought about tremendous economic advance'."

RAILWAY OFFICIALS OPEN CONFERENCE

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—The Seventy-first International Railway Conference opened here with 240 delegates representing 147 railway administrations.

It will discuss chiefly European time tables.

PALEONTOLOGIST HONORED

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Museum of Natural History announced that Prof. H. Fairfield Osborn, its president, had been notified of his election as a foreign member of the Royal Academy of Lincei, Italy. The decoration was awarded in recognition of Professor Osborn's work in the field of paleontology.

PAGEANT SHOWS WIDE SCOPE OF W. C. T. U. WORK

Representatives of 10 Nations Show Gratitude at Convention

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The steadily widening field of Woman's Christian Temperance Union work was portrayed in elaborate pageantry by more than 100 members from all parts of the Commonwealth in the second session of the state convention. White-clad figures, each bearing a lighted candle, paraded to form a glowing "W," symbolic of the pageant theme: "How Far That Little Candle Throws Its Beams."

Representatives of the 10 foreign lands into which the temperance movement has been introduced by the women of Massachusetts stood on the platform. These included: India, China, Japan, Egypt, Burma, Turkey, Philippine Islands, Korea, Africa and Mexico. Each character was dressed in native costume. Four girl students from the American International College sang in the Indian, Armenian, Finnish and Russian tongues. Mrs. Ella M. Ferris, state director of temperance and missions, supervised the pageant.

The Rev. Robert Arthur Elwood, founder and pastor of the Boardwalk Church, Atlantic City, urged training in spiritual as well as material things for schoolchildren. The first perpetuators of the principles laid down by our forefathers are the teachers, as unselfish, high minded a group of professional workers as may be found, he said. Teachers have greater influence on the molding of the youthful character than do all the preachers, he stated. "The Bible should be put into every schoolhouse and kept there and used, not to teach denominationalism or sectarianism but the great lessons of high moral and spiritual development," he said.

Mrs. Susan F. Hunt of Brockton recounted the work being done in the schools to inform children of alcohol. She reported for the scientific temperance instruction department and said a great amount of printed material is distributed in the schools. Last year 11,578 manuscripts were submitted by pupils in nine essay contests designed to awaken interest in temperance, she said. A special effort was made to reach normal school students.

The work of Miss Cora S. Cobb of Cambridge, employed during the last year as a field secretary, was highly commended.

Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner, president of the Kansas W. C. T. U., paid eloquent tribute to the work of Mrs. Alice G. Ropes, Massachusetts president, in a brief farewell address.

City Within City Uses Motorcar, Radio to Solve Crime Problem

Highland Park, Surrounded by Detroit, Speeds Up Patrols and Communication to Discourage Visiting Gunmen

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HIGHLAND PARK, Mich.—Occupying a novel position as a municipal entity, entirely surrounded by the city of Detroit, Highland Park is undertaking to meet its peculiar crime situation by utilizing the agency by which it achieved its remarkable growth—the automobile. The city council has approved a plan whereby practically the entire police force will be motorized, making the beat patrolman a thing of the past in this city, which formerly was the home of the Ford Motor Company.

Highland Park has an area of about three square miles. This entire area is built up with residences, factories and stores, and nearly every street is paved, some 100,000 persons living within its limits. The city merges into Detroit on all four sides, and but for the signs at the limits is indistinguishable from the larger metropolis that has grown around it.

With this area of concentrated population to police, Highland Park has had difficult problems. Detroit's main thoroughfare, Woodward Avenue, is also Highland Park's main street. Crimes may be committed a few feet oltside its limits in Detroit, and the crooks immediately cross the line into Highland Park.

To meet this situation, the city council has agreed to purchase enough automobiles to put almost all the patrolmen on wheels. Motor patrol routes are to established covering the entire city, and the cars will be equipped with radio receiving apparatus to keep them in constant touch with police headquarters. In this manner it is expected that not only will the motor patrols be able to apprehend criminals in the act, but will be able to concentrate on their pursuit when warned by headquarters. A similar radio police patrol in Detroit has been remarkably successful.

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HARVEST AIDS MANIU POLICY IN RUMANIA

Good Crops Will Help to Swell Exports and Make Up for Two Poor Years

By ROBERT MACHRAY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—After two bad years in succession, Rumania this year has a fairly good harvest—above the average in places, poor in others, but on the whole satisfactory. This is the fact that goes a long way toward dominating the situation politically. The bad years certainly helped Maniu and the National Peasant Party into power last November, and this good year just as certainly has told in their favor.

Rich in oil and timber and possessed of other resources, Rumania remains above all a peasant State, dependent on the success of her agriculture. A common saying of the country is that if the peasants have money everybody has money. The two lean years had borne hard on the peasantry, many being reduced to poverty and distress. The Government had to supply both foodstuffs and seed in several districts, especially in Bessarabia. A third bad year would have spelt something like national disaster, which would have had its inevitable political reactions. The good harvest, affording large exports, will make all the difference.

The Government of Rumania was, under King Ferdinand, in the hands of the Bratianu-Averescu political groups. At the moment General Ayerescu was Prime Minister. Each group had its own party label, but were in essence conservative and, it should be said, patriotic according to their lights. They had broken up the big estates of the boyars, the old-time landed proprietors, and distributed the land among the peasants. There, however, they virtually stopped, and their policy, while enriching a few, retarded the progress of the nation.

This policy was maintained by a shameless manipulation of the elections which gave the victors, and they were always quite easy victors, all the spoils. The peasantry of Rumania, though forming the vast majority of the population, had no voice in her Government. A struggling Peasant Party was in existence, and was seeking to strengthen itself by uniting with the Transylvania National Party under Juliu Maniu. It was articulate, and that was all.

Parties Unite

The Nationalists under Maniu and the Peasants under Vaida Voyed did unite, the party thenceforward being known as the National-Peasant Party, and Maniu was recognized as its leader. But it made very little headway against the Bratianu-Averescu groups. Then two events occurred in 1927 which soon entirely changed the situation. One was the passing of King Ferdinand; the other the passing of John (Ion) Bratianu.

Shortly before his demise King Ferdinand had appointed a Regency of three. These were his second son, Prince Nicholas, the Patriarch of Rumania, and M. Buzdugan, formerly President of the Cour de Cassation, the supreme court of the country. Of the three the outstanding figure was Buzdugan—and he still is so.

But behind the Regents—the actual power behind the throne— was Ion Bratianu, then Prime Minister and the most important man in all Rumania. It was not too much to say that he was the real ruler of the State. In the elections held a fortnight before King Ferdinand's passing, Bratianu had obtained 314 seats against Maniu's 57 seats. But he survived the King by only four months, and though he was succeeded by his brother Vintila, who continued his policy, a great change was almost instantly perceptible in the political atmosphere, and Maniu soon came to the front.

Various attempts to get him to enter a coalition government with Vintila completely failed, for he was absolutely determined to make no compromise with his opponents. The Regents could not disregard his growing strength, and in the end capitulated. Maniu had his Cabinet and his program ready; the latter was a development of that of revolutionary 1848, and he insisted on its acceptance by the Regents, who after some resistance agreed. Then followed a general election, all classes of Rumanians being given entire freedom to vote as they wished, a thing unknown in Rumania before. At last the peasantry was really enfranchised. It had come into its own.

Maniu in Power

There was little doubt of the result in such circumstances. Out of 376 seats, 355 went to the National-Peasant Party, and only 14 to the Bratianu group, in the Chamber, while in the Senate Maniu had 157 seats, Bratianu 28. Parliament opened with a statement of Maniu's policy: the conversion of Rumania into a democracy on western lines; the decentralization of the administration; police reform; economic reconstruction and the encouragement of foreign capital; the liberal treatment of minorities—the complete reversal in fact of the Bratianu-Averescu ideas. When Parliament closed last July it had passed legislation embodying Maniu's program, despite the strong opposition of the old groups which culminated before the close of the session in their withdrawal from the Chamber as a protest against decentralization.

Maniu is the new man of Rumania, the man who has done and keeps on doing things that are new in the history of the country. At our meeting three years ago he had denounced the Government of the day—Averescu was Prime Minister—for graft, of which he cited several flagrant instances. He recalled our talk, and the first thing he told me was that such political corruption was no longer to be found in Rumania. It had been rooted out, he declared, by the measures he had taken, cases of it having been severely punished. He next spoke of what had been achieved in Parliament—laws incorporating his democratic principles had been passed; what now lay before him was the carrying into actual practice of that legislation, and he was resolved that this should be done.

Bratianu Party Not Large

"What about the opposition?" I asked him. "The Bratianu Party," he replied, "has not a great following in the country. It is absolutely out of touch with the great masses of the people. I do not consider it as at all formidable at present, and I do not believe it can do anything to hinder, far less stop, my work." But he went on to speak with respect of Professor Yorga, who forms a party of one, yet "is listened to by the country because of his character, patriotism and great ability."

It may be that Maniu underrates the power of the opposition, which draws to itself every reactionary element in the land, every man who has lost or fears to lose his job because of the changes Maniu has made or will make, and every person in one province or another who is discontented for any reason and disgruntled with his lot. Of course this kind of thing is an old story in the history of the world. The real point is that Maniu feels sure of success, and infects his whole party with this confidence. In any case, he has some 15,000,000 of emancipated peasants behind him, and they know that he takes special care of their interests. They are not likely to "go back" on him.

"What of the Regents?" I inquired. It had been reported on what seemed good authority that they did not see eye to eye with him and even that he had resigned or threatened to resign because of their hostility, especially to his decentralization plans. Maniu replied that there had been no real quarrel with the Regents, but merely "a necessary explanation." It was the Regents who gave way, not Maniu, though there were some slight "face-saving" alterations, which made no difference of importance.

Summing up, Maniu said to me that his chief effort was to bring Rumania well into line with western democracy and western civilization. In this effort he had already received, he gladly acknowledged, much sympathy and encouragement from the West which had been and was most helpful. Personally I believe in Maniu, but I cannot help thinking that his way will be made much easier by reason of this year's good harvest.

CHICAGO STEEL PRICES OFF

NEW YORK—Soft steel bars and structural shapes were quoted in Chicago today at $2 to $2.05 a pound, a reduction of $1 a ton. This reduction re-established the 10-cents-per100-pound spread which usually exists between the Chicago and the Pittsburgh markets.

The American Consul in Action and What It Means to Be One

By RICHARD F. BOYCE

IV

WHAT of a consul's life? Well, he usually eats, dresses, and lives as much like an American at home as possible. Destined to live abroad, he is moved about every few years for several reasons. No consul can expect to have only good posts all the time—that is, where living conditions are ideal. As he is promoted in rank, or the post where he is stationed changes in importance due to new laws affecting consular work, he is moved to places commensurate with his rank and ability.

Finally, it may be stated that no consul is happy too long in one place. He is a wanderer by choice. Some consuls like a change every two years though they do not usually get them that often. The older officers like to remain a bit longer than do the younger ones who haven't yet seen the world. The average assignment is about four years.

In his home abroad the consul and his wife try to maintain as nearly as possible the standard of living that is popularly known as American. They try to accommodate this standard to local conditions. In my brief travels I have found that while most local features are interesting and even excellent there are three or four typically American improvements in domestic life that I miss when they are not available. One is window screening, another is a modern bathroom and plumbing, another is so-called central heating, and the last is a clean kitchen.

Screens and Luxuries

In some parts of the tropics people don't believe in screens. In some countries a house furnace is a novelty. In many countries an American bathroom is a luxury.

You would be surprised to know how many millions of people in this world do not care how many flies and cockroaches live and bring up families in their kitchens. And when I say cockroaches, I mean animals all the way from small ones half an inch or less in length to big ones three inches or more long which can fly through any window and can run like greased lightning, and should properly be hunted with a shotgun. Only a religious fervor, equal to that of an avenging angel is great enough to clear out and keep a kitchen clean of such things in such countries where they are by climate, nature, and public opinion encouraged to live.

It may startle you to say it but the American Consul abroad has a social position to maintain. By order of the President he ranks on formal occasions with a colonel in the army or a captain in the navy, a consul-general ranks "with, but after, brigadier generals in the army and hold rank intermediate between rear admirals and captains in the navy." When a warship calls in a port and the consul goes out to pay his respects he is entitled to a salute of seven guns, a consul-general receives 11 guns.

At his post there are clubs to join, to which fortunately he usually gets reduced membership rates. In these clubs he become acquainted with business men and officials. These clubs are of all kinds—luncheon, golf, tennis, Rotary, Masonic, etc. His wife may join a number of such organizations. Both are expected to take an interest in local activities.

He and Wife Dig Themselves In

Gradually he begins to make a circle of friends, many for official reasons and some for purely personal enjoyment. In the language of the trenches, he and his wife dig themselves in and consolidate their position. It may take only a week in a small place, while in a large city it may take two or three years. He and his wife keep at it, however, with the small means at their disposal, to the end that added to the impersonal weight of an official position the consul can count upon the effect of personal acquaintance and even friendship and the reputation of a reasonable social standing when calling officially upon local officials or business men, in the interests of the United States.

Put yourself in the foreign official's or business man's place. Would you do as much for or take the same interest in the request of the British or French or Italian Consul if he had not called on you and you had never met him as you would if you knew him socially, felt you could trust him as a friend, and knew he was universally respected in your community? The consul and his wife are working for the United States every time they make a new friend in the community where they are stationed.

His amusements depend almost entirely on those prevailing among the people of the city in which he is living. They may be golf, bridge, dancing, bathing, tennis, skating, fishing, sailing, skiing, walking, reading or just plain work. Not the least of his pleasures in some places is the occasional opportunity of meeting colleagues and interesting or prominent American citizens passing through his district. In some posts he may have exceptional opportunities for studying some phase of political history, industry or natural history.

Some officers, like some private citizens, have hobbies, and they carry their hobbies with them wherever they go. In some posts the consul may be able to enjoy good theaters and to hear good music. In nearly all countries he can see American movies, though perhaps very ancient ones. He is always enjoying the opportunity of meeting new people, learning new social customs, seeing ways of life which are strange to the average American citizen. He becomes acquainted with new foods—sometimes of terrifying nature, such as conch chowder, or of a most delicious dish, such as sliced mangoes with coconut cream, or of more rugged variety, such as hot tamales or freshly killed goatmeat barely singed over an open fire. He may travel about his district and see weird settlements of half-savage natives, or inspiring mountain scenery, rugged wildernesses, hot deserts, ancient ruins, architectural beauties, dwindling island communities and historic battlefields.

Learn Many Languages

In any but English-speaking communities he and his wife will most certainly learn a foreign language—an occupation which well rewards them for the time and energy spent in learning it. Notoriously ignorant as most Americans are of foreign languages, all consuls nowadays have an opportunity of learning, while actively in the field, at least one language. Some have learned several. Some officers take a great pride in their linguistic proficiency. Occasionally one finds a consul who prefers English to all other tongues, and from successive assignments to different lands is forced to learn Arabic, Turkish, German and Spanish, or some other strange combination. Still it is a test of a man's ability which all consuls accept as a challenge, to find themselves in new surroundings with difficult problems to solve, to accomplish his work and carry out his responsibilities, all in a foreign tongue. With a trained employee in his office as interpreter he carries on and learns as fast as he can, first a vocabulary useful in his work and from that he branches out into social or even literary knowledge of the language.

And his wife—what a rôle she has! Servants to employ and direct by the sign language. Provisions to buy in the same manner. Calls to make—such embarrassing pauses and ludicrous mistakes! Dances and functions to attend at which not a word is understood. Our consular wives are no less resourceful than their husbands, and a sense of humor, a keen intellect, and a determination to succeed are qualities that have helped many a consular wife to carry her half of the responsibilities.

In the United States the average official—city, state or federal—has comparatively few social responsibilities of an official nature. His contacts may be entirely in his office. A consular officer not only grants services to those who come to him on bended knee, so to speak, but he has to bend his own knee, to request services from local officials and information from local business men. He must be on terms of intimacy with some. His wife, by providing the friendly background of a hospitable home, enlarges the consul's opportunity for useful and necessary contacts. She also gets a great deal of useful information.

[This is the fourth of six articles on this subject. The fifth is scheduled for tomorrow.]

Police Air Squad to Start Training

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The first step in developing a flying squad of the New York police department has just been taken by the assignment of nine patrolmen to training service at Roosevelt Field and appointment of Rodman Wanamaker 2d, as special aide to the police commissioner in charge of flying personnel.

In announcing the appointments, Grover A. Whalen, police commissioner, said that despite the board of estimate's refusal to appropriate a fund to carry out the flying program originally adopted a "private fund" has been donated for the work. The fund is large enough to guarantee delivery of at least three airplanes for active police service within a month, he added.

Two of the airplanes will be regular navy type observation amphibians, he said, while the third is to be a cabin airplane for official service. The amphibians will operate from the seaplane base at North Beach, Queens.

The patrolmen who will start their training immediately have all had flying experience. One of them is a veteran air "barnstormer," of post-war days and has had more than 500 hours as a pilot without a mishap, Mr. Whalen said.

FARM AND TRADE IN BIG FIGHT ON CASEIN TARIFF

Cry for More Protection Raised by Agriculture in Senate Debate

WASHINGTON (AP)—Industry and agriculture opened their first conflict arising from the rate schedules of the tariff bill with the debate on the duty to be imposed on casein.

The casein schedule was the subject of a bitter dispute in the hearings of both the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee when the tariff bill was in formulation. The House finally continued the present duty of 2½ cents a pound, but the Senate committee proposed that it be increased to 3½ cents.

Farm organizations contended that the latter figure was too low and demanded a minimum tariff of eight cents. They claimed that, under the present rate, millions of pounds of dried skimmed milk, from which casein is extracted, are going to waste annually, because of the competition of foreign dairy interests.

On the other side of the argument were the manufacturers of paper and books who use the casein in finishing paper used in book making. Their contention was that the imported commodity was of a much higher grade than that produced in America. Argentina, it developed, is the principal competing country.

The basis of the present debate was a proposal by Senator Shortridge, Republican, California, that the duty be increased to the 8-cent figure.

Meanwhile a movement was under way to effect a compromise at approximately 5 cents to avoid protracted debates.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The coalition had a check in the Senate in its attempt to distate tariff terms. Calcium carbide was debated all day, and when the vote was taken it was 42 to 37 in favor of sustaining the finance committee. The House had fixed the rate at 1 cent. The Senate Committee changed it to one-half of 1 cent. It was then proposed to restore the 1 cent rate.

George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, speaking for the coalition, attacked the chemical duties and asserted in particular that the tariff on calcium carbide was intended to protect the power trust. He brought up his favorite example of cheap rates in Canada and said that certain domestic carbide companies had gone to Canada to obtain cheaper power.

It was brought out in discussion that the carbide companies go wherever there is an abundance of power available and there are a number in this country located at power centers.

Guy D. Goff (R.), Senator from West Virginia, protested against a reduction, and declared that if the tariff was sufficiently high companies which have opened plants in Canada will have to come back and establish plants in the United States and employ American labor.

W. H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, denied that American labor is much more expensive than foreign. While wages are higher, labor is so much more efficient that the employer is not out of pocket in the employment of American labor, he declared.

Enough Democrats broke over party lines to weaken the coalition when the vote was taken.

Casein is the next controversial item on the list.

ALBANY SHOWS WAY TO MOTOR TOURISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—More than 1000 signs for the guidance of motor tourists in passing through Albany are being erected by the Albany Automobile Club, as a means of relieving traffic tangles during the touring season.

They are being placed at all main intersections, giving state and national highway route numbers, and destination points.

Smaller directional signs, with route numbers, are placed in each block between intersections. Traffic routing also is being adopted.

GRUNDY SAYS GROUP PAID TO ELECT TICKET

(Continued from Page 1)

Grundy on limited revision were not in accord, nor on general revision either.

Asked whether he had given any thought to the consumer, Mr. Grundy replied that most consumers were voters and in this way expressed their views on the tariff. He did not think that an increase in tariff rates would mean putting an extra burden on the people. When a duty has been laid, it has usually reduced prices, he said.

He admitted that he has asked Mr. Evanson to remain in Washington, and added that if there were 100 bright young men like Mr. Evanson here it would be a great benefit to the country.

The committee refused to let Mr. Grundy read a long prepared statement, but it was put in the record and given out to the press.

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, is one of the reasons that Mr. Grundy is here, he said. He declared that the Idaho Senator has completely reversed himself within a few months.

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BIG NAVY PLEA IN GREECE FAILS TO STIR Ppremier

Turkish Naval Activities No Menace, Venizelos Declares

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—The recent naval preparations of Turkey, and especially the repairing of the Yavouz, the former Goeben, are causing some discussion here. Some see a danger to Greece in the Turkish naval program and demand counter measures; others see no menace in these manifestations, and oppose any policy tending to place Greece under new financial obligations in defense of imaginary dangers.

The former point to the naval and military preparations persistently pushed along the Ægean coast, opposite the Greek islands, with the co-operation of German and Austrian officers.

The latter set down the Turkish preparations to the internal situation in the country and to doubts which they believe the Turkish dictator, Mustapha Pasha Kemal, may have as to the intentions of Italy, despite the pact of friendship existing between Angora and Rome.

Eleutherios Venizelos, the Greek Prime Minister, emphasized that there was nothing to justify concern as Turkey was not in a position to menace Greece. He went on:

"The Government is attentively studying the situation. After having heard the opinion of all competent persons, the Government will submit, under its own responsibility, to the Chamber a program of naval armaments, corresponding to its general policy and to the conditions of the international situation. Firmly following a peaceful policy, and desiring to establish solid bonds of friendship and confidence with the neighbors of Greece, the Government believes that neither of the two countries nourishes aggresive intentions.

"On the other hand, the Government will not render itself unworthy of the confidence the Greek people has placed in it, it will not leave the country exposed to dangers nor will it indulge in excessive nonproductive expenditures."

The persistent refusal of the Greek Government to give itself up to warlike preparations, has aroused the opposition, which accuses the Venizelist administration of betraying the country by leaving it defenseless. Mr. Venizelos replies that Greece has not been and will not be left defenseless in the degree that his critics try to represent. He points out that there are defensive measures other than the old expedient of going to war.

The effective solution of the critical controversy between Greece and Bulgaria, in 1925, is mentioned as a proof of the ability of the League in solving international disputes. The Kellogg pact, he says, has made any armed conflict, especially between small nations, next to impossible. Mr. Venizelos is anxious not to plunge the Greek nation into senseless expenditure at a moment when immense sacrifices are being made to repair the ruins of the past wars and restore the national economy of the country.

TRI-NATIONAL BAR SESSIONS NOW FORECAST

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Buckner's recommendation was against lowering the present approved standards.

Not for some years has a committee of international law been able to bring in a report containing quite so many records of world progress as that of Dr. Scott. He cited the Root formula, which if approved by the League Assembly and the United States Senate he said, will enable the United States to take "its appointed place" in the World Court. He mentioned the progress in international law codification, cited too, the Kellogg peace pact and the treaties of conciliation and arbitration negotiated among the American republics. The Vatican dispute has been settled, he said, the Tacna-Arica dispute also, while a method for reaching agreement on the Chaco dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay has been proposed.

George Wharton Pepper, former Republican Senator from Pennsylvania and one of the five members of the Scott committee, refused to sign that part of the report dealing with America's entry in the World Court. His "reservation" was reminiscent of the days of the anti-League fight in the Senate.

Jurisprudence in Germany

Quite another outlook on international affairs was given by Dr. Simons in contrasting the place of the German and American Supreme Courts in the respective federal systems. Dr. Simons resigned his post as chief justice because of a conflict of authority with the executive branch on a matter which was long since settled under the American system.

Coming curiously to an American audience accustomed to a supreme court that pronounces legislative acts "unconstitutional" Dr. Simons told how the Chief Executive in Germany had declared one of his own court acts "unconstitutional." As a protest against this attitude, Dr. Simons resigned. He related the story good-humoredly and described the dramatic days when the new German constitution was being forged, while it was still touch and go between Junkers and Bolshevists, and armed men marched the streets below him in Berlin.

"There is a double difference between German and American law," he said. "Your courts, the Supreme Court especially, do not give decisions on theoretically contested legal points, and their decisions do not have the force of a general law."

Dr. Simons added, reflectively, "I confess that I prefer the American system."

Perspective of Buenos Aires' Imposing 'Pennsylvania Avenue'

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NEW ARGENTINA DEVELOPS FROM ERA OF TURMOIL

(Continued from Page 1)

and 10 territories, with a political structure modeled closely upon that of the United States. And it soon entered upon a course of rapid economic expansion. Especially after 1880 foreign capital poured into the country in bewildering profusion, to be put into ranches, railways, docks, and public bonds.

Politically speaking, federalism had triumphed. Nevertheless the past 50 years have witnessed a steady growth in power of the National

Government at the expense of the "sovereign" provinces, and with it an intense spirit of nationalism.

The President of Argentina usually plays a much more important rôle in shaping legislation than does the President of the United States. This is due in part to the circumstance that, as in many other Latin-American states, politics revolve about personalities rather than about political issues, while Congress has often lacked the needed intelligence or initiative.

Turning Point in Politics

The whole tendency, therefore, has been toward centralization of public control; the provinces, with meager population and small resources, are of much less political importance than the makers of the Constitution intended.

The year 1916 marked a turning point in the history of the Republic. Formerly there had been no secret ballot. For 40 years the Nationalist or Conservative Party had dominated the administration of the country, and had come to represent an oligarchy of the wealthy landed and professional classes. In 1912 was passed a law making voting secret and obligatory, and providing for proportional representation. The secret ballot produced astounding results.

In the national elections of 1916 the Radical Party for the first time in its history captured the presidency as well as control of the Chamber of Deputies. The victory represented a liberal and democratic protest against the older régime of the vested interests, and brought a new and middle class element, without much political experience, into control of affairs.

The new executive, Hipólito Irigoyen, although for years a prominent figure in his party, till then had held no important office, but as President he proved to be a powerful leader.

At the end of Dr. Irigoyen's term of office, in 1922, the Radical candidate was Marcelo T. de Alvear, member of an old and distinguished family who generally resided in Paris. A compromise of the newer political element with the formerly dominant oligarchy, he was nevertheless expected to be a docile instrument of the former President and party chief, but once in office he followed a course of his own.

Causes Split in Party

The result was a split in the party ranks, between the personalistas or followers of Irigoyen, and the anti-personalistas or supporters of the President, which for six years effectually prevented the passage of any noteworthy legislation.

In 1928 Irigoyen was again the candidate, and was elected by an overwhelming majority in a contest which called out 80 per cent of the registered voters. He is the President of Argentina today.

Hipólito Irigoyen has been for more than a decade the most extraordinary personage in Argentine politics. Of simple tastes and retiring habits, he rarely appears in public, and never makes a public speech. In the interval between his two administrations, he lived in seclusion in a very modest flat in one of the unfashionable quarters of Buenos Aires; and as President he has turned all of his salary over to charity.

In his foreign policy President Irigoyen has pursued a line of his own, colored perhaps by the influence of one or two intimate advisers. Toward the close of the World War, in the face of an almost unanimous public opinion excited by the sinking of Argentine vessels by German submarines, he remained firm in his policy of official neutrality, and was generally accused of being pro-German.

His effort in 1917 to bring about a conference of Spanish-American states to agree upon common action in relation to the belligerents, was interpreted by some to be an attempt to isolate the United States from the rest of the American republics, and to assert a position of leadership in Latin-American affairs.

After the war, Argentina was one of 15 Latin-American states which joined the League of Nations. But at the first meeting at Geneva, in November, 1920, when the Assembly refused to consider immediately certain amendments to the Covenant proposed by the Argentine Government, including compulsory arbitration of international disputes and the admission to the League of Germany and Austria, the Argentine delegation dramatically withdrew.

Although still nominally a member of the League, Argentina has ever since refrained from active participation in its deliberations.

If the first administration of President Irigoyen was felt to display a lack of cordiality toward the United States, the second has scarcely removed the impression. The tardiness of its invitation to Mr. Hoover on his tour of South America, its failure to send delegates to the Pan-American Conference on Conciliation and Arbitration held in Washington last December, and its neglect for a year to appoint an ambassador to this country, have been characterized in the Argentine press as "discourteous and unnecessary."

Nor does the foreign policy of the present Government reflect the feelings of the majority of thoughtful and intelligent Argentines. Although there is considerable dissatisfaction with some of the proposed changes in the American tariff, and although our unfortunate intervention in Nicaragua has been used by professional agitators to stir up animosity against us, there also exists a widespread and genuine desire for our friendship.

To sum up, Argentina gives every appearance of being one of the most stable and prosperous republics of the Western Hemisphere, and social and political conditions compare favorably with those in our own country.

Between Argentina and the United States there are no diplomatic issues pending, and the two peoples have every reason to be on cordial terms with one another. As the wealthiest, and in many respects most advanced, of the American republics, their only intelligible policy is one of mutual respect and co-operation.

THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

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2. The Fascist League of America.
3. 6749.
4. 10,900,000.
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PASTORAL FOLK OF DAGHESTAN TURN TO TRADE

Soviet Regime Encourages Industries, Reversing Tsarist Policy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MAKATCH KALA, Daghestan—Few regions of the Soviet Union possess a more interesting historical past than this mountainous land by the shore of the Caspian Sea, with its medley of picturesque tribes.

Russian influence made itself felt in Daghestan more than 200 years ago when Peter the Great, leading an expedition against Persia, founded a fort and a settlement on the site of the present town Makatch Kala. In memory of Peter the town was known as Petrovsk until the Revolution, when it was renamed Makatch Kala, in honor of the Daghestan revolutionary leader, Makatch Dagadaev.

Now that Soviet power has been established and the period of strife is over, what sort of country is Daghestan today? How does the Soviet régime function among a people with such traditions of patriarchal family life and religious fanaticism? The writer had an opportunity to discuss these questions, among others, with Djelal Korkmasov, president of the Daghestan Council of People's Commissars. Mr. Korkmasov lived for some time as an exile in Paris, and was in the thick of the revolutionary movement in Daghestan during the troubled years from 1917 until 1921.

Reduction in Feuds

"Our people are unquestionably becoming more Europeanized," he began. "This is shown in many ways. Take the matter of food and dress. Our peasants now are beginning to eat tomatoes and other vegetables, instead of restricting themselves to the pre-war diet of corncakes, sour milk products and an occasional feast of lamb. Then the old Caucasian costume, with its inevitable dagger at the belt, is not so universally worn, and the diminution in the number of visible daggers means a reduction in the number of feuds.

"The mullahs no longer possess their old influence over the masses. A few years ago it was difficult to get popular approval for secular schools; now the people themselves are deserting the mosque schools and asking for civil ones. In the same way Soviet courts have replaced the old Shariat courts, where justice was meted out according to the Koran and the local Muhammadan traditions.

Industrial Output Rising

"Education is playing a great rôle in transforming the nation. We now have 13 times as many schools as in pre-war times. This does not represent such great progress as might be imagined, because in pre-war times there were almost no schools for the non-Russian population. The literacy figure for Daghestan now is 13 per cent as against 2 or 3 per cent before the war.

"Our industrial output is treble the pre-war figure. Whereas it was the Tsarist policy to keep Daghestan in the status of a purely agrarian and pastoral country, the Soviet policy aims to industrialize the country as fast as may be possible. We have built a new glass factory which uses the natural gases near Derbent. Our fisheries have been enlarged. As time goes on we shall use the 'white coal,' the potential electrical power of our swift mountain rivers, and also develop the mineral resources which are known to exist in our mountains.

"One of our main problems of reconstruction is that of land reform. Seventy per cent of our fertile land is the plains and valleys and 30 per cent in the mountains, whereas 60 per cent of our population is in the mountains. We are trying to bring the people and the land together by transferring thousands of families from the land hungry mountain villages to the plains and valleys. We are also devoting a good deal of attention to the improvement of existing roads and the building of new ones, because good means of communication is one of the first needs of our mountainous country."

The Listener Speaks

WHAT the forums were to the ancient city states radio is fast becoming to the enormously greater peoples of modern nations. It is a voice which speaks directly to listeners all over a continent from the actual scene of any significant development. For the second time in one week President Hoover spoke to a nation-wide audience on Wednesday evening. Through the newest means of communication he celebrated the re-establishment of one of the most ancient methods of transportation upon the natural waterway of the Ohio.

Before the President took his place on the stage of a Louisville auditorium Frederic William Wile described his 26-hour journey down the river from Cincinnati on the steamer Green Brier. He predicted that this means of travel would soon become popular again with those who enjoy leisure, scenery, and comforts equal to those of an ocean liner, and for whom a speed of 12 miles an hour is no drawback.

It was explained that continued rain had made an indoor meeting necessary. Mr. Wile emphasized the effect of radio distribution of the President's speech upon the attendance at the auditorium itself. As he spoke it was barely two-thirds full, he said, but large groups were gathered about public loudspeakers in different parts of the city, and, of course, millions more would hear the talk in their own homes. Wherever the President might speak, in fact, in Dearborn, Louisville or Washington, his audience was the whole Nation.

The address given by President Hoover covered the whole ground of water transportation beginning with the waterway now open from Pittsburgh to the Gulf with a 9-foot channel all the way, and touching upon such other projects as Canadian participation in a "Great Lakes to the Sea" channel for ocean vessels.

It was very appropriate that Mr. Hank Simmons' "Show Boat" should have tied up close behind countless loudspeakers soon after the close of the ceremony reviving the glories of middle western river traffic. "The Queen's Evidence" was the melodrama which began at 11. D. M.

BUFFALO HONORS ACHIEVEMENT OF PIONEER SCHOOL

Overcoming of Resistance to New Education Observed by Jubilee Events

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Buffalo has just commemorated, with a diamond jubilee, the victory of pioneer friends of the public school, and hundreds of alumni of the old Central School institution returned here for the celebration. It occupied a week and was given city-wide observance.

The Buffalo High School Building was the center about which the jubilee revolved, for it occupies the original site of the hotly contested Central School, against the "uselessness" of which public indignation ran high in 1954 and the decades following.

The story of stubborn resistance and popular protest and the difficult task it was to introduce the city to the felicity of secondary education and evolve the present-day widespread Buffalo school system, with properties valued at nearly $30,000,000, was told in a pageant presented by 400 school children.

In 1854 the approval of sufficient taxpayers was sought to pass an appropriation of $31,000 for the purchase of the Burt Mansion on Niagara Square to serve as a site for a high school. The Mayor signed the bill. But this did not mean that the new school was accepted by the taxpayers. Its existence was combated unabatedly. The saving measure came with a bill drafted by the superintendent of schools, which provided that the Central School be placed under the supervision of the Regents of the University of the State of New York. This became a law in April, 1861.

The same year the first class, consisting of four girls, was graduated. Further, the school evoked much comment throughout the country by holding a contest to see who could bake the best loaf of bread, in what is regarded today as an original move toward school home economics, now established in school curricula. The prize was a chopping bowl.

In 1884 the name of Buffalo High School was applied to the building, and six years later its uses were expanded to the installation of an evening school. Seven years later the growth of the educational needs of the city demanded the erection of another high school, and thenceforth the evolution of the public education system was assured.

Jose Iturbi in First American Appearance

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA—Jose Iturbi, the Spanish pianist, Prokofieff's Second Symphony and the perfected Theremin phone all appeared for the first time in America at the second concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra in the Academy of Music. Dr. Stokowski experimented with the Theremin phone last season with the idea of strengthening and deepening the tone of the contrabasses but the instrument has been perfected only recently. It is used only in certain compositions where an organ-like bass is required of a volume beyond the ability of the bass instruments of the orchestra to furnish.

After a lively rendering of the vivacious overture of Mozart to "The Marriage of Figaro" came the G major Concerto of Beethoven for piano and orchestra, the solo part played of course by Mr. Iturbi. The youthful Spanish pianist revealed himself as one of the really great present-day masters of the keyboard. The concerto itself proved to be exactly the medium for Mr. Iturbi. His style consists more of delicacy and grace than of power, and these are the chief features of the Beethoven G major Concerto. Mr. Iturbi has a splendid technical equipment which he invariably uses as a means to the end of a fine interpretation and not for the purpose of subordinating the composition to a display of pyrotechnic brilliancy. Coupled with this is the enthusiasm and fire of youth, tempered with a cultured musicianship, and an always beautiful tone. It is little wonder that Mr. Iturbi should have made the most conspicuous success in Philadelphia of any pianist since Horowitz, of whom he is the direct antithesis. Where Horowitz has power and passion, Iturbi has grace and delicacy.

It was in the closing measures of the Bach choral-prelude "Wir glauben All' an einen Gott," orchestrated by Dr. Stokowski, that the Theremin phone made its 1929 bow to a Philadelphia audience. The instrument produced a tone which not only amplified that of the basses but also sounded an octave lower, producing a tone seemingly that of a 32-foot organ pipe. The effect was overpowering in the few measures in which it was used.

The second part of the program was devoted to the Prokofieff symphony, which is in many respects a remarkable work, although a trifle hard to listen to. It dispenses entirely with the classic symphonic form, being in two long movements, of which the second, an alleged Theme and Variations, is considerably longer than the first. The opening movement is an "Allegro ben articolato" and it is appropriately named because the chief merit of the work lies in its pronounced rhythmic character. The movement is nearly all forte, scored for full orchestra and filled from beginning to end with dissonant harmony. There is no perceptible relation of theme and development in the ordinary sense of these words, and the movement seemed on a single hearing to consist of a mass of dissonant sounds, held together only slightly by the accentuated rhythm which marks most of it.

The second movement is better from a musical standpoint, but the title of theme and variations was not justified by the sound of the music. There is difficulty in hearing the theme, which is long and complicated, and the "variations" have so little relation to it as to be almost indistinguishable—utterly so as variants of a given subject. The movement has an interesting side in that it shows a doubtless unconscious plagiarism from a fellow modernist. The most beautiful part of the variations is strikingly like the "Dance of the Princesses" in Stravinsky's "Fire Bird." There are also strong resemblances to certain parts of "Petrouchka."

Following Mr. Stokowski's alphabetical order of concertmasters, David Cohen was the officiating first violinist of this pair of concerts.

UP-STATE NEW YORK TO ADVERTISE ITSELF

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—An industrial advertising program for up-State New York, expected to cost $1,000,000, has just been announced by Floyd L. Carlisle, chairman of the board of the Niagara Hudson Power Corporation, following a series of conferences with representatives of chambers of commerce between Albany and Buffalo.

The program will be handled from Albany, where the company will maintain an industrial bureau, cooperating with similar bureaus in the chambers of commerce in the various cities.

SOVIET LIQUOR TRUST SEEKING GREATER SALES

Temperance Forces Hope to Check Move—Anti-Alcohol Week Widely Observed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—Although the state liquor trust is seeking to extend its output of vodka, "Anti-alcohol Week" was recently observed all over the Soviet Union, and was marked in Moscow by a series of meetings, articles in the press, posters and anti-alcohol slogans on the street billboards.

The Society for Struggle with Alcoholism, the chief Soviet temperance organization, took this occasion to issue a special newspaper, consisting of a symposium on the question of alcohol, to which prominent people in various walks of life made their contributions.

U. Larin, president of the society, who is also the originator of the scheme for the continuous working week, now being applied in the Soviet industries, pointed out that the city of Moscow is still faced with a serious drink problem and reproached the Moscow Soviet for not taking a more active lead in the movement against alcohol. He especially urged that the Soviet should immediately stop the sale of liquor on pay days and make some appropriation for the establishment of nonalcoholic tea-rooms.

Mr. Larin recalled the fact that during the elections to the Moscow Soviet last winter the question of alcoholism was included in the set of instructions which various groups of electors gave to their representatives and that a third of these instructions favored the total suppression of the drink trade, while the other two-thirds called for drastic reduction of the amount of liquor which should be sold.

Need for Substitutes

"Our masses," writes Mr. Larin, "are still not strong enough to renounce drinking, if vodka, wine and beer are offered to them on all sides, and too little is proposed in the way of substitutes. But they already desire that something should be given them instead of drink, they already demand immediate administrative restriction of alcoholic drinks and the development of more civilized means of entertainment."

Dr. Nikolai Semashko, Soviet Commissar for Health, another contributor to the symposium, emphasized the bad effect of alcoholism upon public health and pointed out that, unlike other poisons, alcohol tempts the user to consume it in larger and larger quantities. Dr. Semashko also mentioned the intimate connection between alcoholism and crime. This last point was driven home still more definitely by a third contributor to the symposium, Mr. Traskovitch, who declared that more than 40 per cent of all the murders committed in the Soviet Union are directly attributable to the influence of drink.

A. Soltz, a veteran Communist, developed a rather novel line of approach to the problem of drunkenness. He argued that drink is a means of consolation, in the face of insuperable difficulties. The Russian Communist, according to Mr. Soltz, should be so enthusiastically absorbed in building a new social order that resort to drink should be out of the question for him.

Improvement in Moscow

During the last year drinking in Moscow has apparently stabilized, whereas from 1924 until 1928 it was steadily on the increase. While this situation, in a sense, represents an improvement, it does not satisfy the temperance advocates, who are insistent that the amount of liquor available for consumption in the capital should be reduced. They point to the example of two other industrial centers, Tula and Ivanovo-Vosnessensk, where marked progress in the matter of sobriety is reported for the last year.

Inasmuch as the state monopolizes both the manufacture and sale of liquor in Russia, it is able to determine how much alcohol may be consumed in a regular way, although there is an indefinable quantity of samogon, or home-brewed liquor, prepared surreptitiously and illegally in peasant homesteads.

The anti-alcohol forces are now engaged in a struggle with the state liquor trust, which, with the approval of the Finance Commissariat, proposed to increase the output of vodka by 60,000,000 litres during 1929-1930. It remains to be seen whether the arguments, based on the admittedly injurious effect of alcohol on industrial productivity, public health and law and order, or the considerations of easy revenue which make an increase in the vodka supply so tempting will prove the stronger.

'Naughty Marietta'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The lovely score of Victor Herbert's "Naughty Marietta" is being sung again in New York at Jolson's Theater for a two weeks' revival. The lasting charm of the ever-popular composer's work is exemplified in the score of this 19-year-old comic opera, which is assuredly one of his best. Such gems as "Sweet Mystery of Life," "I'm Falling in Love with Someone" and the spirited "Italian Street Song," key the show to a level of audible charm seldom approached in more modern productions.

It is difficult to imagine a more suitable selection for the title rôle than Ilse Marvenga. She has a lovely voice and she sings and acts the part with captivating charm. Roy Cropper has a clear tenor voice and an accurate ear and is an excellent choice for the heroic Capt. Dick Warrington. The other principals have been well selected. Herbert Watrous as the Lieutenant-Governor, Louis Templeman as the villain of the piece, and Eulalie Young and Richard Powell who furnish the comedy are well received in their several characterizations. The choristers have been carefully chosen for their vocal abilities and the result is that the ensemble numbers are effectively rendered.

The audience seemed hungry for good music and was thoroughly appreciative of the beauty of the piece and the excellence of its interpretation. F. L. S.

Programs to Test Radio Taste Urged

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Harry A. Lafount has decided to recommend to the Federal Radio Commission, of which he is a member, that it sponsor test programs over each of the national radiocasting networks to determine the type of program the majority of listeners favor.

Obtaining mass opinion by the questionnaire methods, Mr. Lafount thinks difficult, but he believes that the chain radiocasting organizations would gladly co-operate with the Government by allowing a one-hour program to be presented over each of the networks some evening during the coming winter.

"The programs should be as diversified as possible under the time limitations, and should include both classical and popular music, educational and information features and any additional factors of superlative program development deemed to be of public interest," Mr. Lafount says. "A portion of each program could be devoted to governmental activities. Even the President might see fit to address the people on some subject of first importance.

"This plan," the commissioner concludes, "would provide an opportunity for making a worth-while survey of the tastes of the American people and would insure them of the commission's earnest desire to see broadcasting conducted in the public interest."

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio" and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard, except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR TUESDAY, OCT. 29

Rhythmic Music

Freddie Rich's Rhythm Kings (CBS). 5 p. m.

"Highlanders" (Jeddo-WJZ Chain). Two solos by Milton Cross, tenor-announcer. Paul Van Loan directs orchestra. 7 p. m.

Male trio; popular orchestra (Prophylactic—WEAF Chain). "Without a Song" and "Great Day" from Vincent Youmans' musical show "Great Day" are features. 8:30 p. m.

"Ollomaties" (Williams — WJZ Chain). Fred Waldner, tenor, Josef Koestner directing orchestra. 10 p. m.

Tom Waring, tenor (Fred—WJZ Chain transcontinental). The honey-voiced brother of and soloist with Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians. Phil Spitalny directing orchestra. 10:30 p. m.

Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Roy Ingraham's Paramount Orchestra (CBS). Half hour each beginning at 11 p. m.

"Duofold Family" (Parker—NBC Pacific). Tenor, contralto, and baritone soloists. Male trio. 9 p. m.

"Musketeers" (NBC Pacific). 11 p. m.

Stage and Screen

Vaudeville Artists (RKO-WEAF Chain transcontinental). 10:30 p. m.

Concert Artist

Charles Hackett, tenor (Libby-WJZ Chain transcontinental). Distinguished member of the Chicago Civic Opera Company sings "O Paradiso" and "Celeste Aida" in program devoted, with few exceptions, to opera, the locale now having been shifted to Italy. 8:30 p. m.

Dramatic Interpretations

Cornelia Otis Skinner (Eveready-WEAF Chain transcontinental). Four sketches by the noted daughter of the equally noted actor, Otis Skinner— the first, "Snow Bound," a story of "small timers" secondly, a Philadelphia mother helping Junior with algebra; third, "Motoring in the Gay Nineties"; fourth, an American girl orders a dress over the phone in Paris on finishing school French, and lastly, "The Cold November Wind," in French. 9 p. m.

Vocal and Instrumental

George Rymer, tenor; United Symphony Orchestra (CBS). Three solos by Mr. Rymer. Strauss' "Prince Jasmin" Overture and Victor Herbert's "Willow Plate Suite" frame the program. 7:30 p. m.

Oliver Smith, tenor; David Mendoza, conductor (Fada—CBS). Liszt's "Liebestraum" in an arrangement by Victor Herbert, "Floradora" and Romberg medleys. 10 p. m.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Program commemorating John Keats, the poet. 6 p. m.

"Liners" (Savannah—WJZ, WBZ). Contrasting Luigini, German and Strauss with Berlin and Sousa. Harold Sanford conducts the orchestra. 6:30 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Cherubin, Mozart, Bach and Gluck. 11 p. m.

Hotel St. Francis Salon Orchestra (KGO). Some charming national music. Piano and violin solo interpolations. 4:30 p. m.

Band Music

United States Army Band (CBS). From Washington, D. C. 4 p. m.

Edwin Franko Goldman (Pure Oil—WJZ Chain). Light and grand opera plus some familiar band literature. 8 p. m.

Organ

Lew White (WJZ Chain). Woodforde-Finden "Four Indian Love Lyrics," Wolf-Ferrari and Wagner are features. 7:30 p. m.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Bow Teller" (CBS). Back stage drama in Dave Elman's "Show Folks" period. Freddie Rich and his Rhythm Kings play. 6 p. m.

"Adventures of Polly Preston" (WJZ Chain). Serially presented. Mystery at a masked ball aboard ship engages the attention. 7:45 p. m.

"The Wanderers" (NBC Pacific). Serial journey around the world. 2 p. m.

Spotlight Review (NBC Pacific). Vocal solos, concert selections and dramatic sketches. 10 p. m.

Aviation

"Flying Without Motors" (WEAF Chain). Gliding experience is often recommended to aspiring pilots, since it is fundamentally aeronautics and not mechanics. Edward S. Evans, president of the National Glider Association, talks on this subject. 7 p. m.

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The Professor Reconsiders

CONSISTENCY is a virtue that has been too much maligned. It has been called a "hobgoblin" and a sign of pettiness, together with several other such uncomplimentary appellatives, all undeserved. Those who would make a merit of inconsistency, for reasons of their own, often quote with approval the remark of Walt Whitman: "Do I contradict myself? Well then, I contradict myself." But this is to erect mere mood, which veers like a weathercock, above sober thought; it is to elevate whim above conviction. Certainly a wise man should wish to be as consistent as he can, and to have his opinions grow like branches of a tree from a single root rather than shifting like sands of the desert. Thus it is that if one has publicly delivered himself against the teaching profession, for example, he feels a natural hesitation about bursting forth in public praise of that same profession before two months have passed. A few persons are likely to remember what he said on the earlier occasion and to infer that he is a trifler whose opinions are of little worth at any time.

And yet it has been said that there are two sides to every question—a statement that certainly errs on the side of moderation, for the truth is that every question is multilateral. This being the case, one must not expect to sum up and dispose of even so simple a person as the college professor in a few impatient and jocose words. That is what the professional humorists who have invented the "typical college professor" have tried to do, and it is precisely their scornful and offhand haste, their neglect of all shadings and complexities, that one resents. Those who are at most only amateurs of humor may afford to take more time, and so perhaps reach a more accurate result.

When the college professor tries to set aside his natural and almost unconquerable distaste for being classed in a separate category and for being named by a special title, how is it that he feels about his lot in the world, his opportunities, his work? Assuming that he is a thoughtful man—an assumption not always to be made with perfect confidence—how does he think of himself, his position in society, and his influence? These are questions that have not been too often canvassed, and an attempt to answer them very briefly may not be without general interest.

One may say that such a college professor's feeling is that of modest gratitude and of hope. His thought is chiefly concerned with individuals.

To be set aside from the more arduous work of the world in such a time as ours, to be left free to think and even encouraged to do so while others must constantly act, to be concerned primarily with knowledge while others are chiefly concerned with deeds, to look on at a thousand efforts while almost every other man is absorbed in one alone—this is in many ways a good fortune for which one must needs feel grateful. This is that leisure which Aristotle said was the only goal worth working for; and it is such a leisure as others seldom attain, precious in our day beyond rubies. A strenuous leisure it is, of course, far more exacting than what most men call work, for it adds the nights to the days and engulfs all vacations without ever coming nearer to its ideal goals and purposes than it was at the beginning. The college professor cheerfully ignores the "eight-hour day" because he makes no division or distinction between work and recreation, all that he does being done more or less in the mood of play.

For what, after all, does his so-called "work" amount to? It is merely reading books and then talking about them to young men and women, merely looking abroad into the absorbing various world and then expressing his tentative conclusions about it, merely thinking to himself and then thinking aloud or with his hand. And this sort of thing is what the true college professor would rather do than anything else in the world. For the chance to do this, and every year more and more of it, he often forgets his meals and cuts short his sleep; if his clothes are shabby and his hair too long, the reason is that he cannot spare time to attend to such matters because he is enjoying himself too much with things of more importance. Again and again he is amused that anyone should pay him money, however little it may be, for the doing of such things as he would gladly do for the pleasure alone—or at any rate for the pleasure and the sense of influence they give him.

It is when the college professor thinks of his possible influence—he does so, one must admit, rather seldom and somewhat shamefacedly—that he has the feeling of hope. His work or play, call it which one will, is not like a game of golf, the values of which are for the most part consumed in the present. His activity is delightful in itself but it takes firm hold, in addition, upon the future. He knows that his private and personal thought may be lost, like the pebble that is dropped into a lake of still water, but he also knows that the ripples it wakens will circle out and out forever until they wash along the shores of eternity. This assurance, one sees, may mean a great deal to him, and may compensate entirely for the obscurity in which his work is done. He is a center of vibration; his words will never be silenced; his thought flies out on tides of ether to which the ages will listen. His realization of this, sweeping over him when he stands before a roomful of more or less eager and attentive youth, sometimes makes his breath come short. Talking to a whole continent through a microphone is an experience soon dulled by custom, but talking to the centuries yet to be is another thing. Others also, perhaps all others, address and shape the future without knowing it; the college professor often does it consciously, and sometimes with an overmastering sense of the trust imposed in him, and of his own insufficiency. A single spark falling from his thought may fire some better thinker than he and so set alight and illumine a world. If he has imagination—and if he has not, what is he doing there?—he will feel these potentialities of his calling with a thrill of hope. If he has learned not to despise the day of small beginnings—and if he has not, how can he teach at all?—the faces before him will seem ringed about and clouded with aureoles of other faces innumerable reaching out to the horizons of time. His single voice—ah, may it ring true! The few words he can say—may they be the best and wisest words he knows and the message of his total man. *Nescit vox missa reverti.*

So much, then, for the college professor's feeling of gratitude and of hope. When he thinks of his work and tries to find some justification for his feeling about it, he thinks concretely and remembers certain definite individuals. These individuals, whom he knows well and recalls name by name, are the proofs that his feeling of gratitude and hope is solidly founded. However it may be with the other thousands of young men and women who have sat in his classes listening for a time to his teaching, he knows quite well that Smith and Brown and Jones are at this moment decidedly different from what they could have been if he and they had never met. These former pupils of his do not speak his thought exactly—or at any rate he hopes they do not, for his purpose was to set them free, even from himself—but they do speak more courageously and freely because of him, they confront the shams of the world more vigorously, they are less subject to public prejudice, they are more humane and gentle and humorous because they have known him. From time to time they say as much by word of mouth or letter, and even when they say nothing they make it clear that they think a good deal. Oh, he gives thanks for Smith and Brown and Jones, these sons of his thought who acknowledge him, though unconsciously, in all they do and think and are. His work is being done now by many hands and pens and tongues, and these will train a many more. His work will be done henceforward far better than he could have done it. He has sown a few seeds only, but his in some sense will be the forests that will some day cover all the land.

Thus the college professor looks out into the ranks of society with a humorous appreciation of much that is odd and old-fashioned in his calling but without seeing any one, from peasant to king, from president to millionaire, with whom he would consent to change places even for a year. The words and deeds of other men may seem helped by a loftier stage, but do they carry out so far? He thinks not. Merchant, preacher, writer, artist—how they have come and gone, but the few teachers of the world remain. Why then should he hang his head among his fellows? Why, even, should he flinch at the title of the college professor? Let someone produce a prouder title, or one that is more beloved. It has been laughed at, certainly, and he has joined in the laughing, but he learns at length that there is a kind of laughter that expresses affection—and even a sufficient amount of respect.

O. S.

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Day in, day out, you see her seated there
On a low stool beside the busy road.
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And in her eyes a look of kindness rare.
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Or scraps of cake; and all her feathered friends
Crowd noisily about and near her feet;
Brown sparrows, starlings, pigeons and a thrush,
Who scorn the hum of traffic, as it roars,
To meet with her who daily brings them food.
And sweet content is written on her face,
So tanned and rosy from the rain and sun.
While in her heart, such love, the very birds
Catch glimpses of it, seeing her their friend.

ANNA E. WILLIAMS.

South From Seville

Rain trailing its way through dust on the windowpane,
Murmur of sleepy voices, the conversation of steel
Telling a story that has no end, the tale of the wheel
And the reaching rails, queer touch in the heart of romantic Spain.

Kissed by the rain, past struggling houses white in the mist
Rising from brown mud flats and a palm-tree promenade;
South from Seville we puffed, and the black-hulled xebecs grayed
Into the settling cloud as our engine roared and hissed.

Torn by insistent blue, the slant-rain curtain worn
By a northern land grew shadowy thin, and molded out
Of the long sea-mist against the blue, a dream, a doubt,
A towered Camelot—silver Cadiz was born!

ETHEL LOUISE KNOX.

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The Coopers, Beaucaise. From a Drypoint by S. van Abbé.

Two in Wind-Chairs

Few greater luxuries are to be had on earth than a peaceful afternoon on a seashore in Holland, with the broad Dutch sun beaming on the sand, where you may settle down and rest from the Channel Passage, and take your ease in a roomy Dutch wind-chair of your own.

It did not occur to me, when I first saw these colonies of chairs, that a casual pilgrim might secure one for the day. They looked too settled in their habits for a foreigner to encroach among them, as if they must belong to Franz Hals or Jan Steen or Hans Brinker, or Pieter de Hooch. But, as we gazed, down from the high sands came a wind-chair, proceeding horizontally, hood-foremost, open side down, like a canoe on a portage. The chair completely eclipsed its carrier, and appeared to be promenading by itself, on two stout, white-trousered legs. The keeper of the wind-chairs was taking a fresh one down, and renting it to an obvious tourist, like ourselves.

"Do you suppose," I said tentatively, "that they would be enormously expensive, perhaps for half an hour?"

"I'll see," rejoined Phineas, and sped to interview the man. Soon he waved for me to come, and we stood there for landmarks while the genial Dutchman fetched us each an ample wind-chair of your own.

"He rents them for three hours for about eighteen cents," observed Phineas when the man had gone, "and at the end of that time he will give us the option to renew the lease."

"Let's renew it forever," said I. "Let's never move."

"Let's not even move for lunch," agreed Phineas. "But when we begin to get hungry, won't you go up to the board walk and look at all the cakes and sandwiches in all the booths, and when you see something that looks tempting, ask for two?"

"I'll go now," said I, rising nobly to the gentle hint. "Put your coat over the top of the chair so that I'll know the place again."

Along the mile or so of spick-and-span booths I strolled, with the cover of the sketching-kit for a tray; and knowing no Dutch except the syllable for "two," I would indicate the viand that I wanted and say politely, "Twee!" In this way, with no trouble at all, I acquired sandwiches, Dutch rolls, pumpernickel, chocolate in luscious chunks, a peperkoek each, several nameless concoctions the like of which I hope to meet again in the Netherlands of Heaven, and for each of us an oranje-appel and some nuts. . . .

At last with my loaded tray, I turned and glanced down the shore for the familiar overcoat. And behold, every single man on the length and breadth of that beach had draped his coat over the canopy of his chair! I felt like a lost Mrs. Snail, with no way of identifying her own particular Mr. Snail, except by peering in at the doorway of a million duplicate shells. . . . Luckily at this point I saw Phineas arise out of his distant shell, and wave a hand.

Oh, that afternoon by the old North Sea, in our two high-hooded chairs! They make an ideal grouping for any congenial "twee." You may turn them toward each other and have the shade and shelter of a cottage. And after lunch you may turn them apart, and enjoy, severally, the bliss of solitude, with the assurance of pleasant company hard by. If you care to bask in the direct sunlight, you may warp your cottage around, like a wicker sunflower, with its full face open to the sun. And if you want to sit on the sand for a change, you may lean against the slanting contour of the chair's sturdy base, and it will not slide away. The wind-chair is better than an awning, because it will not rip or fade; better than a steamer-chair or ordinary beach-chair because it has a hood and such roomy capacity inside it that it will house not only you but all your things; better than an umbrella because you need not dig a hole to plant its handle in the shifting sand; better than a pavilion because it can be moved. According to your whim it becomes sociable or sequestered, an item of sun or shade.

We lingered until the beach was almost deserted, and saw the keeper of the wind-stool colonies carrying them up the sands again, one by one, and arranging some of them in groups with their hoods close together, so that they could spend the night on the beach in little villages of their own. These empty chairs, so clustered, looked for all the world as if they were chatting among themselves, like bonneted Dutch ladies.—FRANCES LESTER WARNER, in, "The Unintentional Charm of Men."

Samarkand the Gay

I shall always be glad that I first saw Samarkand in the golden glow of her beauty, when frosty November dawns melted swiftly into gorgeous sunny days; when the first rains had sapphired the sky and turned desert hills into snow peaks and laid the dust of the plains, but had not yet made mud. Then I learned that having loved and left many cities, one can still fall in love with a new one; that sheer blue-gold weather can be as intoxicating to the critical senses as . . . youth. There came other rains, and the grayness of shabby old age descended upon her, on old Samarkand still sitting where she sat twenty-three centuries ago, to receive her first recorded conqueror, Alexander. Yet two hours after the rain she again wove sunny magic.

Even the animals felt this magic. Elsewhere camels are plodding creatures, patiently threading walled streets or desert sands. Here I laughed with fellow feeling as I saw a camel gallop blithely around a bend in the boulevard, tossing into the air a foot above him his human freight—a ball of colorful rags topped by a brown-faced grin. Elsewhere in Russia the horses are beasts of burden, dragging ramshackle droskies over the cobbles; here my first horse frightens me by racing madly down the street like the desert nomad that he is, quite unaware that he has a cart behind him.

After all deductions for the weather's magic, surely always those tiny donkeys on all the streets and boulevards are gay sights. They are surmounted by such solemn men, bearded and turbaned, much larger than the donkeys, with feet tucked up to keep from dragging. The booths at street corners, festooned with green and purple grapes in monstrous clusters; the long-cloaked red and maroon merchants solemnly clasping hands in the historic market place, to seal some bargain involving a few roubles; gay plush cap shops festooning the walls of some famous ruin; colored laundry hung out to dry from carved walls of some ancient seat of religious learning—here is the golden heart of sunny Asia. —ANNA LOUISE STRONG, in "Red Star in Samarkand."

MR. VAN ABBÉ is much sought after by collectors and the public alike. His choice of subject is almost invariably happy, and his technique is becoming more subtle and personal. He is a very keen observer of his fellow men and women.

The subject of our reproduction is both cleverly viewed and deftly spaced. The solid archway forms an admirable setting for the actual motif of the print, and the men with their big barrels stand out against the light receding background not only as silhouettes but with the third dimension well accounted for. You feel the solidity of the masonry; the vanishing horse is not without a touch of the van Abbé humor, and the ladder and tub in the left-hand corner, with all their sketchy treatment, answer their purpose of making an otherwise bare corner possessed of some interest.

Inness Loved Landscape

It was most interesting to see Inness at work in this keying-up process. He always painted standing, and would walk backward and forward, putting on dabs here and rubs there with great expertness. He was a painter in oils, seldom employing any other medium, and yet he would use on his canvas almost anything that the impulse of the moment told him might prove effective. One day I watched him for fifteen minutes trying to deepen the shadows in a tree with a lead-pencil. The canvas was dry at the time and he did not want to put any more wet paint upon it. As he painted he talked, argued, declaimed, glared at you over the top of his glasses with apparently little embarrassment to himself or detriment to his canvas. . . .

He was virtually self-taught as a youth, but his later work was developed and somewhat influenced by the study of other painters at home and abroad. At first he studied Cole and Durand, and his pictures were rather panoramic in theme and hard in drawing. He worked much over detail. . . . Every feature of landscape had its peculiar sentiment to him. He said so many times and with no uncertain voice:

"Rivers, streams, the rippling brook, the hillside, the sky, clouds—all things that we see—can convey sentiment if we are in the love of God and the desire of truth. Some persons suppose that landscape has no power of conveying human sentiment. But this is a great mistake. The civilized landscape peculiarly can; and therefore I love it more and think it more worthy of reproduction than that which is savage and untamed. It is more significant."

That last statement of his about the civilized landscape is well worth noting, because that was the landscape he painted. His subjects are related to human life, and some of our interest in his pictures is due to the fact that he gives us thoughts, emotions, and sensations that are comprehensible by all. He tells things that every one may have thought but no one before him so well expressed. In other words, he brings our own familiar landscape home to us. . . . This, it may be presumed, is the function of the poet and the painter in any land. It was the quality that made Burns and Wordsworth great and may account in measure for the fame of Rembrandt, Hobbema, Constable—yes and Inness. —From "American Painting and Its Tradition," by JOHN C. VAN DYKE.

Stedman to Austin Dobson

The year 1878 opened with a characteristically long letter from Edmund Clarence Stedman, which I reproduce in full, as this contemporary poet was a critic who was far from content with a mere superficial treatment of the object of his criticism. The letter is dated 16 January 1878:

The least one can do for a true poet, and the best thing one can do for one's self, is to buy the poet's volumes. This is a belief by which I long have guided my practice. And if ever I receive a gift copy in addition, then I bestow my "boughten" (old English, current in Yankeeland) copy upon one of the elect among my choicest friends. So you may be sure I did not suspend my rules in anticipation of receiving from you a copy of your new edition. Proverbs in Porcelain passed from the bookseller's table to my own soon after the earliest copies reached this city; and I have taken it up so often that I doubt if there is in it a bit of sevres, dresden, spode, or majolica, with which I am not tolerably familiar. To my taste the dialogues—so new, so fragile, so lightly and firmly tinted—are exquisite. . . . I think the "Goodnight, Babette!" possibly from its pathos, is my favourite among these six pieces. The Rondels and Rondeaux, of course, are the matter next of interest to any modern poet and have a curious charm for my ear. (Quite a number of them, I think, have reached me through the newspapers. Our journals are wont to copy dainty things from your magazines. Only to-night I have cut your "Ballad of Prose and Rhyme" as you see, from the N. Y. Times.) These experiments in the old French manner greatly enrich our English thesaurus, and you imagine them delightfully, no one so well. But, after all, I believe you are best when unfettered, when singing, more smoothly than any of your lyric-idyllic notes, directly from your own throat and heart. In the lines "To a Greek Girl," and "A Song of the Four Seasons" I find your essential self. . . . The Rondels are finely adapted for preludes and endings: nothing could be better than "When Finis Comes." But I am quite sure that you are either too timid or too modest in your hesitation to essay a long poem in some measure like that of "Polypheme"—which is evident you can carry as long as you choose. If you could get hold of a purely English tale; time that of Dolly Varden pattens; scene, on the upper Thames, quality, humour and pathos blended; atmosphere, your own; you would make of it something fine. Not too many foreign words. Tone it to the English ear, and please that ear with a finesse made perfect by your French studies—without that ear's suspecting it. After all, this is a very vague suggestion. . . .

Do you care to read a bit of an attempt at billowy blank verse? 'Tis my share of the Whittier tribute on the old prophet's seventieth birthday. He is a mixture of Burns and Elijah, if you can conceive of such a personage. Your friend Mr. Japp has done me a good turn in the Nonconformist, for which I am grateful, as I hope, ere long, to offer an English edition of selected poems to my transatlantic friends.—From "Austin Dobson, Some Notes," by ALBAN DOBSON.

Galileo's Telescope

On the evening of January 7, 1610, a fateful day for the human race, Galileo Galilei, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Padua, sat in front of a telescope he had made with his own hands. . . .

Galileo had already found that his new telescope provided a means of testing astronomical theories. As soon as he had turned it on to the Milky Way, a whole crowd of legends and fables as to its nature and structure had vanished into thin air; it proved to be nothing more than a swarm of faint stars scattered like golden dust on the black background of the sky. Another glance through the telescope had disclosed the true nature of the moon. It had on it mountains which cast shadows, and so proved, as Giordano Bruno had maintained, to be a world like our own. What if the telescope should now in some way prove able to decide between the orthodox doctrine that the earth formed the hub of the universe, and the new doctrine that the earth was only one of a number of bodies, all circling round the sun like moths round a candle-flame?

And now Galileo catches Jupiter in the field of his telescope and sees four small bodies circling around the great mass of the planet—like moths round a candle-flame. What he sees is an exact replica of the solar system as imagined by Copernicus, and it provides direct visual proof that such systems are at least not alien to the architectural plan of the universe. And yet, strangely enough, he hardly sees the full implications of his discovery at once; he merely avers that he has discovered four new planets which chase one another round and round the known planet Jupiter.

Final and complete understanding comes nine months later when he observes the phases of Venus. Venus might have been self-luminous, in which case she would always appear as a full circle of light. If she were not self-luminous but moved in a Ptolemaic epicycle, then, as Ptolemy had himself pointed out, she could never shew more than half her surface illuminated. On the other hand, the Copernician view o fthe solar system required that both Venus and Mercury should exhibit "phases" like those of the moon, their shining surfaces ranging in appearance from crescent-shape through half moon to full moon, and then back through half moon to crescent shape. That such phases were not shewn by Venus had indeed been urged as an objection to the Copernican theory.

Galileo's telescope now shews that, as Copernicus had foretold, Venus passes through the full cycle of phases, so that, in Galileo's own words, we "are now supplied with a determination most conclusive, and appealing to the evidence of our senses," that "Venus and Mercury also all the rest of the planets, . . . believed indeed by the Pythagorean school, by Copernicus, and by Kepler, but never proved by the evidence of our senses, as is now proved in the case of Venus and Mercury."

These discoveries of Galileo made it clear that Aristotle, Ptolemy and the majority of those who had thought about these things in the last two thousand years had been utterly and hopelessly wrong.—SIR JAMES JEANS, in "The Universe Around Us."

Supporting Righteous Government

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A STORY is told of a young prince who declared that upon becoming king he would abolish all evil. Many are the executives who, when entering upon their duties with the plaudits of their constituents and the promises of support ringing in their ears, entertain along certain lines much the same hope as did the young prince. Yet, how often do they find that some of their would-be supporters oppose the worthy measures and policies they should advocate.

In such a situation the desire to support what is deemed to be righteous may seem unavailing until something is learned of the power of right thinking. How different the situation becomes when, through the teachings of Christian Science, one learns that all true government is that of God, divine Mind, operating through spiritual law and eternally maintaining the reign of righteousness!

Right desire, then, is seen as reflecting spiritual power and as having the support of God, unfailing divine Principle. Thus through right thinking, that is, through reflecting the ideas of the one Mind, which are expressed in righteous judgment, spiritual perception, wisdom, intelligence, and loving-kindness, it is possible to support every righteous measure, not only in one's own country, but throughout the world, and thus to aid in rendering powerless the elements that would strike at the government of righteousness and obstruct progress, liberty, individual rights, as well as civil, social, and religious reform.

A strange anomaly is the apparent lack of respect on the part of some individuals for certain laws which they have themselves been instrumental in enacting; as if they believed that, having assisted in making them, they were free to break them! But the wise citizen, while obeying existing statutes, ever seeks a higher concept of law. Again, in the problem of law enforcement, the only real power is reflected in scientific right thinking.

The following incident will serve to show how, by thinking rightly, that is, in a Christianly scientific manner, we may assist in true law enforcement. One who entered a subway coach found a state of great confusion, owing to the conduct of an intoxicated lad. As a Christian Scientist, she at once took refuge in the understanding of perfect God and perfect spiritual man, as God's reflection. She knew that, in reality, God's sinless man is obedient to the unbreakable laws of Spirit; that the real man in God's likeness cannot alienate himself from divine Principle, infinite Mind; that he cannot be deprived of intelligence, wisdom, right activity; and that he cannot trespass upon spiritual harmony. She knew that the real man is the idea of God, and that nothing could prevent her from retaining the true concept of man in her own thinking. Soon order was restored, and the lad quietly sat down.

Does not true spiritual thinking, then, assist in enforcing the government of righteousness, or righteous government? Can an attitude of criticism, condemnation, or repugnance help either oneself or another? Does not every moral law need genuine mental support to be effective in the highest degree? In the Glossary to "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 582) Mary Baker Eddy defines "bride" in terms helpful to those who would look upon human existence through the portal of spiritual thinking, and thus hasten the betterment and healing of all mankind. "Purity and innocence, conceiving man in the idea of God," reads the definition in part. Is it not clear that such an outlook enables all who will to aid in establishing on earth the reign of Truth, the promised reign which is to take away the sins, the sickness, and the suffering of mankind, by beholding with the eyes of "purity and innocence" beyond the present seeming chaos the operation of eternal law and order and perfection?

The fact that actual law and government are founded in the Christ, Truth, was revealed in spiritual vision to the prophet Isaiah when he wrote, "Unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given: and the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace." Never need those who have enlisted to further righteous endeavor be without the means of doing so; for in this age Christian Science is enabling thousands to perceive the immaculate creation of Truth, divine Love, at peace under the government of divine Mind. By obedience, by righteous thinking and living, by performing their obligations as citizens, friends, members of family, society, and church, students of this divine Science are reducing error to nothingness and are thereby supporting righteous government.

Requested by a newspaper to state her politics, Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, replied (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 276), "I have none, in reality, other than to help support a righteous government; to love God supremely, and my neighbor as myself."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

HARVARD TEAM OUTLOOK GOOD

Crimson Expects Soccer Eleven to Improve as Season Advances

While the Harvard University soccer team does not at the present time have the appearance of developing into a college championship eleven this season, it has started its 1929 season well and, if it continues to improve as the season advances, it should finish with a quite satisfactory record.

"If we can hurdle the coming Dartmouth game Friday, we will have established a good grounding, for Dartmouth is a strong eleven right now," said John F. Carr '28, graduate coach. The captain of the Crimson booters, Alexander M. Stollmeyer '30, left fullback, has a brother who is captain of the Dartmouth soccer team, and who is starring offensively for the Green, having scored four goals against Syracuse and four against Massachusetts Institute of Technology when these teams recently played the Green.

Over 40 candidates reported to Coach Carr at the fall initial turnout and that number has been cut to under 25, 20 of them having places at the varsity training table. Despite the fine turnout the new coach faced difficult problems for, beside the loss of veterans through graduation, three of his expected regulars are not available, Roland J. DesRoches '32, freshman captain last year, has turned to fall baseball; while a coincidence concerns two others, William D. Vogel '30 and William D. Carter '31, both of whom have gone to Russia, but not together, nor on the same mission. These three were dependable defensemen, leaving only Captain Stollmeyer with experience available.

Future Seems Bright

Harvard's future in soccer should look better, for Coach Carr has engaged a second varsity and a freshman coach, and it will be noticed that the majority of the present varsity regulars are now sophomores. These, along with freshmen now being coached by James McGonigle, former Boston professional soccer player, indicate that Harvard may have a strong team for the next few years to come.

The goal is well taken care of with John P. Faude '31, one-year letterman and first choice at tending the net, with William J. Salmon '30 and Samuel Powell Jr. '32 ready in the order named. Salmon is a veteran letterman now in his third year, while Powell played with the freshmen.

Captain Stollmeyer alone is certain of his defense position, with P. J. Catinella '32, freshman back last year, playing beside him. These fullbacks are augmented by Bernard C. Meyer '32 and Francis Blake '32 for replacements.

The halfback situation has not proven as successful as believed needed, but improvement is looked for. Only one veteran holds a place among the starters, John R. Bland '31, who was chosen last year by Douglas Stewart for a place on the all-team of the Intercollegiate Soccer Football Association of America of which Harvard is a member. To date, however, Bland has been unable to reach his form of last year. Two of last years' freshman backs work with Bland in F. L. Howe and Braden B. Kane. Kane is a brother of Frank P. Kane '26, former Harvard quartermiler, E. C. Carter '31, brother of the one now gone to Russia, has been shifted from the offense to a replacement possibility on the defense.

The offense has shown up much stronger than the defense and seems on the way to give Harvard scoring power, a requisite lacking in Crimson soccer teams for years past. The starters are Elmer J. Grover '31, a letterman, at outside right; Daniel B. Dorman '32, inside right; Harvard H. Broadbent '32, center forward; Donald M. Frame '32, captain of last year's freshman team, inside left; and Derk Bodde '30, outside left. Grover and Bodde are the only veteran starters the others coming up from the freshman team of last year.

Kennedy Has Seconds

John W. Carrigan '31, Robert K. Vincent '32 and J. B. Wight '32 are forward line replacements. The second varsity under the direction of Fred Kennedy, former Tufts College athlete, has the use of practically all the squad not starting on the varsity, and thereby all are getting chances to develop according to their ability.

The schedule is one of the longest and hardest tried by a Harvard soccer team. The only trip away is expected to be a rather difficult one, with United States Naval Academy scheduled to be played at Annapolis on Saturday, Nov. 9, and the following Monday the Crimson booters journey to Philadelphia for a contest against University of Pennsylvania.

Three games have already been played. Victories over Worcester Tech, 3 to 0; Syracuse, 1 to 0, and Bridgewater, 7 to 2, are now on record, and after the game with Dartmouth Friday the schedule continues as follows:

Oct. 30, Northeastern.

Nov. 1, Amherst; 5, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; 9, U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis; 11, University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 13, Wesleyan; 16, Brown; 23, Yale.

YALE CAPTAINS ARE TO MEET OFFICIALS

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Captains of Yale varsity teams have been invited to attend a dinner next Tuesday night at the Taft Hotel, so that they may meet and become better acquainted with President James R. Angell.

The captains will also be presented at the time to Prof. George H. Nettleton, chairman of the board of control of the Yale Athletic Association, Dean Clarence W. Mendell of the college and Dean Charles H. Warren of the Sheffield Scientific School.

John M. Cates, director of athletics, will act as master of ceremonies. The dinner has been arranged to promote friendly relationship between representatives of athletic and academic activities at Yale.

HAGENLACHER INCREASES LEAD

NEW YORK—Eric Hagenlacher by winning the fifth and sixth blocks of his 18.2 balkline billiard match with Welker Cochran greatly increased his lead on Wednesday. Hagenlacher won the afternoon block, 300 to 173 in eight innings and won more decisively in the evening by 300 to 1 in two innings. Hagenlacher now leads Cochran 1800 points to 1049 with the halfway mark of their 12-block competition passed. Hagenlacher finished the afternoon block with an unfinished run of 42, and returning to the table kept the run going until he had scored 326, which gave him 284 points toward the night block total.

STANFORD "SOLD OUT"

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif. (AP)—Ticket officials of Stanford University hung up a "sold out" sign here, thereby announcing to the world that the football "gigantic" between Stanford and University of Southern California, here, Saturday, will be witnessed by 87,404 persons. Added to the full official seating capacity there will be enough employees to make up a crowd of approximately 89,000.

Coaching the Crimson

JOHN F. CARR '28
Harvard University Soccer Coach

Schulte's Squad Looks Promising

Nebraska Seems to Be as Well Represented in Cross-Country as Last Year

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LINCOLN, Neb.—With a squad of about 40 to select from, and four letter men back, prospects for a cross country team at the University of Nebraska look fairly promising, H. F. Schulte, head track coach declared. Nebraska won third place in the Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association meet last year and appearances are that they will have a team as good and possibly a little better than a year ago. The University of Kansas won first place and Iowa State College second.

The lettermen who are back include two third year men, J. R. Batie '30, and R. D. Sprague '30 but Louis M. Etherton '30, who lettered last year in track and cross country, and is a good miler, headed the field in the first tryout of the year and will be one of six men who will make the trip to Columbia, Mo., for the first meet with the University of Missouri team on Oct. 26.

The other men are Sprague, Carroll R. Griffin '30, P. J. Garvey '31, who lettered in track and cross country last year, and who is a two-miler; Batie, a two-miler and cross-country letterman, and Norman Fuhlrodt '32, a half-miler, who may also make the trip to Missouri. Sprague was captain of the cross-country team two years ago, but was not in school last year. He ran second to Etherton in the first tryout. Two brothers, T. R. Graham 32 and W. C. Graham '31, from Wyoming, are two sophomores who look good. Basil S. Wendt '30 is another prospect, and D. D. Williams '31, a sophomore, is a new cross-country man who is making a fairly good showing.

The cross-country team lost two good runners last year in M. H. Jankiewicz '29 and Ross Cummings '29, but with Sprague back and Etherton showing up so well this year in the early tests, it is likely that the Scarlet and Cream will be able to make a showing equal to last season. The training began early this season, the runs starting as soon as the school term opened, and Coach Schulte and his assistant, J. C. Lewis '26, former star half-miler and miler of Nebraska and a good cross-country runner, have kept the squad busy in runs and hare-and-hound chases over the countryside.

The hare-and-hound idea has been found by the coaches to be a good scheme to arouse interest in cross-country and distance running, a large number of the students getting out because of the enjoyment derived from the hare-and-hound chases which are used in the intramural sports. The Nebraska schedule, with only the first meet away from home, follows:

Oct. 26—University of Missouri at Columbia.

Nov. 2—University of Kansas; 16—University of Oklahoma; 28—Missouri Valley I. A. C.

BAY STATE GOLFERS FIGHT EXPENSE BAN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WEST NEWTON, Mass.—The Massachusetts Golf Association held its annual meeting of the Brae Burn Country Club, here Wednesday, and the most important subject duscussed was the question of modifying the amateur expense ban as enacted by the United States Golf Association. That the state association is overwhelmingly against the expense restrictions legislated by the U. S. G. A., was shown when the majority of the delegates by a vote of 45 to 3, ratified a resolution submitted jointly by the executive and advisory committees of the association, that the association continue its fight for the modificadon of the expense ban.

Alvah W. Rydstrom of the Norfolk Golf Club was re-elected president of the association. Harold B. Chase, Worcester Country Club, and Jonathan W. French, Wollaston Golf Club, were elected vice-presidents, and Talbot C. Chase, Oakley Country Club, secretary-treasurer. Percy A. Goodale, Winchester Country Club; William B. Hanna, Albemarle Golf Club; John W. F. Hobbs, Belmont Spring Country Club; Campbell Patterson, The Country Club, and Wilfred R. Shrigley, Salem Country Club, were elected as the executive committee.

E. W. BAGSHAW RESIGNS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—Enoch W. Bagshaw '98, head coach at University of Washington, handed in his resignation Wednesday, to take effect immediately. Bagshaw offered to continue as acting coach until after the University of Chicago game, Nov. 23. Bagshaw's resignation is the culmination of a movement that began a year ago to oust him from the coaching position. A tie with Montana and successive defeats by the University of Southern California and State College of Washington this fall led to the action. Bagshaw's contract had two years left to run.

SO. CALIFORNIA VS. STANFORD

This Contest May Decide the Conference Football Title on Coast

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDING

	W.	T.	L.	P.C.
Southern California..	3	0	0	1.000
Stanford	3	0	0	1.000
California	1	0	0	1.000
Idaho	1	0	1	.500
Oregon	1	0	1	.500
Washington State ...	1	0	1	.500
Montana	0	1	1	.000
Washington	0	1	2	.000
Oregon State	0	0	2	.000
U. C. L. A.	0	0	2	.000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW, Ida.—Two super-elevens meet at Palo Alto this Saturday in a contest that may decide the football championship of the Pacific Coast Conference. Those feeling that University of Southern California and Stanford University again would compete for the championship were surprised at California's great showing of power against University of Pennsylvania in the East, but even with this achievement California is not accorded more than an "outside" chance.

For many years the Stanford-California game has been the Pacific Coast's big gridiron date. For the last four years, however, the Stanford-Southern California gradually has been encroaching on the ancient prestige of the Cardinal-Golden Bear conflict, and this year will attract the record-breaking attendance of 88,000, according to present estimates. On paper the two teams appear about as equally matched as two super-elevens can be. Stanford has tremendous driving power behind a remarkable line. Southern California also has an exceptional combination, with backfield players possibly a trifle faster than Stanford's.

Warner "Knows" Trojans

A good many count on the strategy of Coach G. S. Warner. It is a tradition in Warner football history that this veteran mentor never loses a game to a team he scouts himself. Coach Warner sat in the stands at Seattle two weeks ago when the Trojans rolled over Washington, 48 to 0.

Stanford was favored to win last year, but Southern California found Stanford's weakness on forward passes and won 10 to 0. As the Trojan backs have the advantage on speed again this year, a victory through the air would not come as a great surprise. Stanford flung a mighty challenge at Southern California last Saturday through its 40-to-7 victory over Oregon State Agricultural College. The Oregonians held Southern California 21 to 7 at Los Angeles, but were helpless in the face of the driving Cardinals after the first quarter.

Two minutes after the game opened Oregon State had scored its touchdown on a pass from R. E. Buerke '31, quarterback, to W. D. McKalip '31, end, who ran 55 yards to the Stanford goal. That touchdown snapped the Cardinals into action. The Cardinals showed a varied assortment of power and deceptive plays.

Gain 408 Yards to 193

Once the Stanford attack got under way touchdowns came in rapid order. Stanford pounded the Aggies for 408 yards to 193 yards, registering 24 first downs to 7. In the Stanford pounding attack the backs that stood out were Herbert Fleishhacker Jr., '30, fullback; C. O. Smalling '30, quarterback; R. L. Frendrup '30, halfback, and H. P. Rothert '30, halfback. The Cardinals made good use of the forward and lateral pass to score, their attack showing more trickery and deception than at any time this year. One score came on a pass from Smalling to Capt. D. F. Muller '30, end, who has an almost uncanny ability to receive passes. Buerke and Cecil Sherwood '30, halfback, played fine for the Oregon Staters. In the Trojan game Stanford will have its smashing fullback, William Simkins '30, back in action.

Southern California had the easy time with Occidental College that was anticipated, the Trojans amassing a score of 64 to 0. Southern California will have its new star ball carrier, Don Moses '30, who was out all last season, to pit against Stanford. The main Trojan ball carriers against Stanford are likely to be Moses, R. S. Saunders '30, who performed so effectively against University of Washington, and M. D. Duffield '31.

Next to the Palo Alto game the most important coast encounter is the twenty-fourth meeting of University of Oregon and University of Washington football teams at Seattle. Washington has not won a Conference start, but the Huskies looked more impressive against Washington State. The Cougars won 20 to 13, but Washington was not outclassed. Oregon returned to its position of Northwest favorite by defeating University of Idaho, 34 to 7, at Portland. Oregon now has Washington to thrust aside before it can claim Northwest honors.

Long Punt Turned Into Score

The Oregonians enjoyed fortune in forward passes. Idaho overwhelmed Oregon on yardage from scrimmage, but the Vandal attack lacked its customary scoring value. Oregon scored on long forward passes and an 80-yard punt return to a touchdown by J. W. Kitzmiller '31, the Oregon star quarterback. On the passes Kitzmiller did the throwing with W. R. Archer '31, end, and R. S. Robinson '30, halfback, on the receiving end. Oregon showed great strength in the line with M. J. Shields '30, guard, outstanding. For Idaho L. J. Kirkpatrick '30, center, turned in his usually good game.

After falling before Oregon, the Vandals have an opportunity this weekend to regain a part of their prestige in a game with Oregon State at Corvallis. Washington may surprise Oregon this Saturday. The Huskies ran over Washington State in the first quarter, scoring two touchdowns. Both came on passes from Merle Hufford '32, the Husky sophomore backfield flash, to John Geehan '30, quarterback. Hufford was the big ground gainer of the contest for the Husky eleven.

Washington State should have a comparatively easy time Saturday against Whitman, a Northwest Conference team that has been defeated by both University of Washington and Idaho. Things are not particularly bright during the coming three weeks for California. The Golden Bears must face the strong Olympic Club team immediately upon their return from Philadelphia and the following Saturday meet Southern California at Los Angeles. The notable aspect of the California intersectional victory over Pennsylvania was that California showed line driving power for the first time this season. A team that could not go through Washington State's line a week ago drove through Pennsylvania for 13 first downs to nine, winning 12 to 7. The game saw California's big backfield threat, Ben Lom '30, halfback, showing the ability expected of him.

After winning an easy game from Intermountain Union, a non-Conference team, 45 to 0, State University of Montana now is ready to meet Montana State College for the state championship, the game to be played at Bozeman. Montana's big fullback, Walter Cox '32, is continuing his way to distinction on the Grizzly squad, backing up the line admirably.

U. C. L. A.'s opponent this Saturday is Pomona College. The Bruins have two good backs in J. R. Russom '30, halfback, and C. R. Simpson '30, his mate. End positions have been well played this season by the four lettermen, H. E. Bisbee '31, R. E. Rasmus '31, James Adkins '31 and T. A. Duffy '30.

Trial Races for the Defense of America's Cup Off Newport

New York Yacht Club Announces the Conditions Governing the 1930 Races for the Historic Trophy as Approved by the Royal Ulster Y. C.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The official dates and conditions for the trial races and the America's Cup challenge match, as finally agreed upon between the New York Yacht Club and the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, were officially announced Wednesday by George A. Carmack, secretary of the America's Cup Committee.

The official tryout races between the yachts, which are now under construction or about to be begun, to determine the defender of the historic trophy, will be staged over the same course off Newport, where the cup races will be held, beginning Aug. 20, and continuing to Aug. 30. But even before the official tryouts, the yachts will be under the observation of the committee in the various events off Newport from July 7 to July 19.

All the races will be staged from a starting point nine nautical miles southeast of Brenton Reef Lightship, alternating from 15 miles to windward and return, to a triangular course of 15 miles each leg. The course will be laid to windward on the first leg if the wind permits. The tryouts will be held daily, until the committee finally decides on the defender.

Races Begin Sept. 13

The races for the trophy, between the defender and Sir Thomas Lipton's new challenger, Shamrock V, will begin on Sept. 13, and will be held daily until the issue is decided. The number of races has been changed this time to four out of seven, instead of three out of five as heretofore.

In a draw made from a hat by the representatives of the four yachts already announced as intending to try for the place of defender, the Morgan-Nichols yacht drew No. 1, with the Eastern Yacht Club boat, the Paine-Lawrence, second, the Hammond-Pynchon, third, and the Aldrich-Vanderbilt, fourth. The first two will be built at the Herreshoff yards, and the other two at Lawley Brothers.

Replying to numerous questions as to the existence of an official program, the committee announces that there will be no such publication and that any solicitation of advertisements for such a publication is without authority.

In place of the members of the committee which have dropped out, following their decision to compete for the defender, E. Townsend Irvin has been added to the Cup Committee, which now includes W. Butler Duncan, chairman, W. A. W. Stewart, E. Townsend Irvin, and George A. Carmack, secretary. Another member will be added later.

Complete Conditions

The complete conditions are as follows:

Note: Wherever time is referred to in these conditions it is Eastern Standard Time.

1. Date of Races—The first race shall be sailed on Saturday, Sept. 13, 1930, and the races shall be sailed on every succeeding week-day, provided, however, that immediately on the conclusion of each race the race committee shall inquire of each contestant whether he is willing to start the next day. Should either contestant reply in the negative, one day shall intervene before starting the next race. Sunday shall not count as such intervening day.

2. Number of Races—The match shall be decided by the best four out of seven races.

3. Courses—Races shall be started from a mark anchored nine nautical miles S. E. (Magnetic) from the Brenton Reef Lightvessel.

First Race—Fifteen nautical miles to windward or leeward and return.

Second Race—A triangle with approximately 10 nautical miles to the side.

Third Race—Fifteen nautical miles to windward or leeward and return.

Fourth Race—A triangle with approximately 10 nautical miles to the side.

Fifth Race—Fifteen nautical miles to windward or leeward and return.

Sixth Race—A triangle with approximately 10 nautical miles to the side.

Seventh Race—Fifteen nautical miles to windward or leeward and return.

All races to be started to windward, if in the opinion of the race committee it is possible.

The compass direction of the courses to be signaled as early as possible, and the tug bearing the marks to be started not less than 10 minutes prior to the warning signal.

4. Signals—The warning signal shall be made 10 minutes before the start.

Five minutes after the warning signal the preparatory signal shall be made.

Five minutes after the preparatory signal the starting signal shall be made.

Time for Starting

The time of the starting signal shall be taken as the time of the start of both yachts.

5. Start—The warning signal shall be given as nearly as practical at 10:30 a. m. No race shall be started after 12:30 p. m.

6. Postponements—The time of the warning signal shall not be changed except as follows:

(a) By the race committee in case of fog.

(b) By the race committee if, in their opinion, the space around the starting line is not sufficiently clear at the time appointed for the start.

(c) By the race committee if, in their opinion, the wind is so light or fickle that it is not practical to determine a windward or leeward course.

(d) In case both yachts consent to a postponement, in which case the race committee shall determine the time of the start.

(e) If, in the opinion of the race committee, the weather shall be, at the time appointed for the start of any race, or threaten to be, of such severe character as not to afford a reasonable opportunity of fairly testing the speed of the two yachts, the race may be postponed in the discretion of the race committee, unless either contestant shall insist upon its being started.

(f) In case of serious accident to either vessel as hereinafter provided.

7. Time Limit—If in any race neither yacht goes over the course in five and a half hours such race shall not count and shall be resailed.

8. Unfinished Races—An unfinished race or a race resulting in a tie shall be repeated until finished.

9. New York Yacht Club Rules to Govern—The measurement, scantling and racing rules of the New York Yacht Club, as the same now exist, shall govern the races, except in so far as the same may be inconsistent with the provisions of this agreement.

Scantlings— (a) In the application of Lloyd's Rules for the Construction and Classification of Composite and Steel Yachts (1927) the provisions of Sections 11 and 13, hereinafter quoted, shall apply, viz.

"Where yachts are designed for racing under the International Rules, the length may be measured at a height above the water line of 1.5 per cent of the length of the load water line."

"Where yachts are designed for racing under the International Rating Rules, the depth as measured above may be reduced 10 per cent."

Fixtures and Fittings—

(b) Doors, bulkheads, galley and forecastle fixtures and fittings need not be carried.

(c) A water tank or tanks of the aggregate capacity of 400 gallons shall be carried and kept in place.

(d) The usual plumbing appurtenances to the number of three shall be installed and carried.

10. Mainsails—Mainsails shall be jibheaded.

11. Time Allowance—There shall be no time allowance.

12. Rating—Yachts shall not rate over 76 feet.

13. Selecting the Defender of the Cup—At least one week before the first race the challenger shall be informed of the yacht selected to defend the cup.

14. Accidents—

Time to Effect Repairs

(1) In case a serious accident occurs to either vessel prior to the preparatory signal, she shall have such time, not exceeding in any event four weeks, as the committees representing the two clubs shall determine to be reasonable to effect repairs before being required to start, or if such accident occur during a race, before being required to start in the next race; but no such allowance of time to repair shall permit of any race being sailed after Oct. 31, 1930.

(2) If either yacht be disqualified in any race, such race shall be awarded to the other yacht, whether or not she shall complete the course.

(3) If through the fault of either yacht, the other be destroyed or so injured as to be incapable of repair, and the latter shall be free from fault, the match shall be awarded to her.

15. Representatives — Each club shall by its committee name a representative who shall be present at all measurements and shall be on board the yacht representing the other club during all races.

16. Measurement—In order to establish the load water-line plane, the competing yachts shall be measured with all dead weights on board which they intend to carry during a race, but without crew, and the load water-line thereby determined shall be the basis of the established load water-line plane.

Not less than seven days before the first race, the measurement certificates of both yachts, signed by the measurer of the New York Yacht Club, shall be filed with the secretary of the New York Yacht Club.

If either yacht in any way changes her L. W. L. or sail plan as officially taken she must obtain a remeasurement by special appointment before the next race, and must report the alteration to the measurer, at the club station at Newport, by 9 p. m. of the day before the race following such alteration, and must arrange with him for remeasurement, and, if required, be in Brenton Cove by six (6) o'clock a. m. of the day of said race, and there remain until seven (7) a. m., if necessary, for purposes of inspection of marks or remeasurement.

If either yacht shall take in or remove ballast or dead weight, she must notify the measurer and be at his disposition for inspection of marks or remeasurement as above described.

All measurements certified to by the measurer shall be final and not be subject to protest by either party.

In the event of the measurer being unable to obtain a measurement which he considers accurate before a race, a remeasurement shall be taken as soon as possible after the race.

MISS FORDYCE DOES NINE HOLES IN 38

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Covering the first nine holes of the Merion Cricket Club's course in 38, figures never before approached by a woman golfer, Miss Louise Fordyce, of Youngstown, O., finished with an 84 to lead the big field in the first day's play for the Dorothy Campbell Hurd Cup, Wednesday.

Mrs. Hurd, donor of the cup and therefore not in competition, played a round in 80 to set a new record. Her score was two strokes under par and clipped one stroke from the old mark of 81, set up in 1926 by Miss Glenna Collett when she won the medal in the national championship.

Mrs. G. H. Stetson, of Philadelphia, who was the only other player to break 90, played an 86, while Mrs. Louis B. Robey of Merion, was third with 90. Tied for fourth place with 91 were Miss Ruth A. Perry, Philadelphia, and Miss Helen Payson, Portland, Me.

SHAWKEY REVEALS HIS PLANS FOR REBUILDING

NEW YORK (AP)—Immediately after signing a one-year contract as manager of the New York American League Baseball Club, J. R. Shawkey gave voice to his plans for rebuilding the infield and the pitching staff of the team. Since Shawkey plans to try A. M. Lazzeri at third base, not only the left, but also the right side of the inner defense is involved in the rebuilding plans.

"J. H. Reese, the Oakland second baseman," said Shawkey, "is my present choice to start at that position. I am satisfied with Koenig at short and intend to see whether Lazzeri's arm has sufficiently recovered to permit him to make the long throw from third.

"The pitching staff is more of a problem. Work along that line will be slower and more difficult. We have several deals in mind and some, apparently, in the making, but of course, none of these can be discussed at this time."

Shawkey was silent regarding the plans of the club to obtain W. M. Hargrave, catcher and manager of the St. Paul Club in the American Association. He admitted Hargrave would be useful to the club and that a move was under way to obtain his services. Shawkey declined to say that B. O. Bengough would depart from New York.

Shawkey is satisfied with the young catchers of the club, Dickey and Arndt Jorgens, and believes the outfield needs no further revamping.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Temple 2, Lafayette 1.
McGill 2, West Point 0.
Annapolis 4, Western Maryland 2.

SIDELINES

THE story that the game between Harvard and the United States Military Academy was lengthened over two minutes is the type of story that does no good whatsoever. Incidentally, one of New England's prominent young football officials told the writer two days previous to the story mentioned above that he had timed the game from the stands and differed in only a few seconds from the officials on the field.

Grinnell recently defeated Marquette 9 to 7, but the score should have been 11 to 7, if scouts in the press box are correct in their version of play, according to a story in the St. Louis Dispatch. The situation was this: Marquette was in possession of the ball near its own goal line. It was forced to kick with the kicker behind that goal line. When the punter went back he found that his regular stance would back him up against one of the goal posts. Calling the referee and the Grinnell captain, he requested that the ball be moved over so he could clear that too-near post. They agreed to the moving of the ball, whereupon the Marquette kicker, clear now of the post, went behind the line marking the limit of the end zone and kicked from that point. The second he received the ball from his center and the ball passed over that limiting line, a safety should have been declared, thus giving Grinnell two more points.

In the rule-book, the point is made clear, for part of section 16 of rule 6 reads: "A safety is made if the ball goes out of bounds behind the goal line, provided the impetus which sent it behind the goal line was given by the side defending that goal."

According to Harvard, its best lineman, Benjamin H. Tichnor 2d '31, center, may be out of the coming Dartmouth game Saturday and if such proves so, the Crimson's chances of victory will be lessened, for he has been the key to the success of the Crimson line the past two years.

Pacific Coast Scores

STANFORD		OREGON STATE	
45-W. C. Army	0	37-Willamette.	6
6-Olympic C..	0	19-Calif. Aggies	0
33-Oregon	7	7-So. Calif.....	21
57-U. C. L. A....	0	71-Columbia	7
40-Oregon St. ..	7	7-Stanford ...	40
181	14	141	7
SO. CALIFORNIA		CALIFORNIA	
76-U. C. L. A..	0	27-Santa Clara	6
21-Oregon St...	7	0-St. Mary's..	0
48-Washington.	0	14-Wash. State	0
64-Occidental..	0	12-Pennsylvania	7
209	7	53	13
U. C. L. A.		OREGON	
0-S. California	76	58-Pacific	0
56-Fresno	6	7-Stanford ...	33
0-Stanford ...	57	34-Willamette .	0
		34-Idaho	7
56	139	133	40
WASH. STATE		IDAHO	
48-Col. of Idaho	0	39-Montana St.	6
36-Mt.St.Charles	0	41-Whitman...	7
0-California ..	14	19-Montana ..	0
20-Washington.	13	7-Oregon	34
104	27	106	47
MONTANA		WASHINGTON	
18-Anaconda M.	2	47-Whitman...	0
18-Mt.St.Charles	0	6-Montana'..	6
6-Washington.	6	0-So. Calif....	48
0-Idaho	19	13-Wash. St...	20
45-Int. Mountain	9		
86	36	66	74

YACHTSMEN RE-ELECT OFFICIALS

NEW YORK—William A. W. Stewart was re-elected president of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound at the annual meeting of that organization Wednesday night at the Harvard Club. The other officers were also re-elected, including Henry L. Maxwell, vice-president; Carroll B. Aker, secretary; Phillip R. Mallory, treasurer, and the executive committee, Robert N. Bavier, Johnston de Forest, C. S. Hoyt and Clifford D. Mallory.

All-China Track and Field Meet to Be Held Next April

Occasion Marks a Great Change in Chinese Attitude Toward Athletics—Soccer and Tennis Most Popular Sports at Present

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING—The first all-China track and field meet is now being arranged to be held at Hangchow next April. Chiang Kai-shek, president of the Nationalist Government, has been invited to be honorary chairman of the event.

The occasion marks a great change in the Chinese attitude toward athletics, for organized sports have come into wide favor only during the last two or three years. For centuries scholars have been regarded as the only real gentlemen in China, and their long finger nails with golden tips were held in direct contrast to the hands of laboring men. The idea that students might engage in physical exercise was inconceivable, according to such standards.

However, Western sports have gradually been gaining in popularity and now, definitely encouraged by the Nationalist Government, they are finally being adopted with genuine enthusiasm. Soccer is probably the most favored game. National tournaments are being organized now, with district meets to determine the best teams of each state, and these matches attract great crowds.

Next to soccer, tennis is probably most popular. Tennis clubs are laying out courts all over China and national tournaments in this sport also are popular. Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, who heads the Government of Manchuria, is a keen player and he arranges annual tournaments at his own villa in Mukden in which players of all nationalities participate.

Marshal Chang also enjoys golf, in which enthusiasm he is joined by many other prominent Chinese officials, including Dr. C. T. Wang, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. A new golf course is now being laid out around the old city walls of Nanking for the pleasure of the statesmen in China's new capital.

To the surprise of most foreigners, however, the Chinese do not seem to be interested in baseball, which, of all Occidental games, is the most popular in Japan. In that country great stadiums are built to hold the thousands of spectators who attend the inter-collegiate baseball games, but in China there are but few players and equally few spectators.

Bicycle races are quite the vogue in South China at present, and scores of contestants entered the big international bicycle race held last spring on the paved streets of Shanghai. The race was won by a Frenchman, but a Chinese youth came in as a close second.

Walking tours are also novelties in China. Seven Boy Scouts recently arrived in Pieping on a long hike from Chinan University to Harbin, and two Cantonese athletes have now covered more than 3000 miles on foot in a trek from Canton to Mongolia, after which they intend to return south by way of Tibet. They are devoting five years to walking through every province in China, studying conditions along the way.

HOCKEY NOTES

FRANK FREDRICKSON is apt to have his difficulties with the Pittsburgh Pirates in the National Hockey League. He took over the managerial reins without a single outstanding new player. The two men secured last season from the New York Americans for Wilfrid B. White, right winger, Edouard Bouchard and Jesse L. Spring, are likely to be sent to the minors, and the trade with Montreal whereby E. L. McCurry, a left wing, was to go to the Maroons for A. E. Holway, is now doubtful because McCurry wishes to stay in Pittsburgh to complete a dental course. The only two things left are for Fredrickson to trade Hibbert H. Milks, who is reported to be desirous of a change, and to secure amateurs. Milks is a fine forward, but it will be hard to get his equal in trade.

Detroit had some 28-odd hockey players working out for the two teams there, the Detroit Cougars of the National Hockey League and the Detroit Olympics of the newly named International Hockey League. Frank C. Foyston is handling the Olympics and Jack Adams the Cougars.

Canadiens of the National Hockey League will play two exhibition games with the Providence Reds of the Canadian-American Hockey League at Providence Nov. 7 and 9.

Reports have it that James Gardiner, coach of the Providence Reds, was offered the job as coach of the New York Americans in the N. H. L. Another rumor has Harry L. Broadbent, veteran right wing, slated to coach the New Haven Eagles in the Can-Am League.

When the Philadelphia Arrows secured Herbert M. Gardiner to manage and coach the Arrows they did well, for Gardiner is to be aided by Manager Arthur H. Ross of the Boston Bruins in the way of loaning players. The Bruins have far more men than they can use and it is believed that Philadelphia will have the loan of about six.

CAN.-AM. LEAGUE TO START PLAY NOV. 10

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Officials of the Canadian-American Hockey League ratified the 1929-30 playing schedule at a meeting which was attended by representatives of every club in the circuit here Wednesday. The opening game will be played at New Haven Sunday, Nov. 10, when the Eagles are booked to oppose the champion Boston Tigers.

Home contests at Providence and Philadelphia start Nov. 13; at Springfield, Nov. 16, and at Boston, Nov. 23. According to the complete schedule, which will be released next Monday, the campaign will be practically the same length as a year ago, with the final game coming March 26. Providence was granted permission to experiment playing an afternoon game, and the date for the league's first daylight contest was set for Sunday, Dec. 8. Judge James E. Dooley, president of the circuit, presided over the meeting.

COLLINS LOSES HIS TITLE

EVERETT, Wash. (AP)—Percy N. Collins of the Illinois Athletic Club, Chicago, class A champion 18.2 balkline billiard player of the National Billiard Association, lost his title to M. C. Wallgren of Everett, 90 to 871.

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$6.50

THE lines speak for themselves but you might like to know that The Trump has a genuine Barbour double-deck welt which means plenty—and then some—wear. Underfoot is a bulls-eye of metal which prevents run-down heels. If you prefer Tan Scotch Grain of a particularly fine grade you may have it, or if you're a bit conservative there's the same shoe in gleaming Black. Douglas has a really fine line of shoes—$5 to $8.50—for the younger man, each in authentic style and made as only the makers of America's best known shoes know how.

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SMALL-TRADE ORGANIZATION HELPS NORWAY

Old Home Industries Are Revived and Brought to a Paying Basis

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OSLO, Norway—All over Norway different associations are engaged in lecturing and stimulating the country to help its development. Norway has great resources, but because of the sparse population, taxes are heavy, especially on industries and forests.

Isolated farmers struggle bravely to get their daily living out of patches of fertile but very stony soil. This condition is changing. The schools in the country have greatly improved, newspapers, periodicals, lectures, agricultural schools, people's high schools all help to break down barriers and limitation, and direct thought along progressive lines. Constantly improving communications help in the same direction.

In early times the Norwegian peasants used to produce on the farm practically all the tools, utensils and clothing they needed, spinning, weaving, sewing and knitting the wool obtained from their own sheep. As cheap manufactured goods began to find their way into the country, this habit diminished and inferior products came into use.

Small Industries Organized

Through the activity of "Den Norske Husflidsforening" (the Society of the Norwegian Domestic Industry), founded in 1891, these many-sided lesser industries on the farms have been organized, thereby giving occupation in slack seasons.

Many kinds of tools, toys, baskets and furniture are made, the latter chiefly from the fine birchwood and woolen furniture materials characteristic of Norway. The women weave ordinary material as well as tapestries, getting the wool and the designs from the association. Plant-dyed wool is used to a great extent. These colors have a wonderful beauty and mellowness and keep very well.

In the first year of the sale at Oslo of the products of this association, 1891-92, sales amounted to 24,800 crowns. Sales are now arranged in 14 towns, and in 1924 the combined sales reached 1,700,000 crowns.

Three years ago Mr. Langfeldt, a banker in Kristiansand, started a small business which has quickly developed. In the course of two years 36 small businesses were organized. Later the political party "Fedrelandslaget" (the National League) took over this concern, starting "Smaaindustrikontoret" (the Office of Lesser Industries), with Mr. Langfeldt as its director. This office, other than being financed by "Fedrelandslaget," has its own administration. Now they have offices in six of the greater towns and 40 small businesses with contracts for the delivery of goods to a value of 359,600 crowns in all. (The value of the crown in United States coinage is $0.268.) It is reckoned that some 1000 people earn a livelihood at this work.

A feather and down factory, utilizing feathers otherwise wasted, is also being started by the Fedrelandslaget, and it is hoped that it will produce an income of some 70,000 crowns a year.

Fedrelandslaget Prospers

This organization has already helped to decrease imports and increase exports. A quantity of Norwegian silver work of original pattern, made by hand in the country, was sent to the Barcelona Exhibition, whence orders for such silver goods are taken and immediately carried out.

A third of these associations, and a very interesting one, is Nyttevaextforeningen (the Utility-plant Association). This association has divided the country up into districts for the picking and exporting of wild berries, garden berries, sirups and jams, this export having increased year by year.

In 1928, 611,259 kilograms of wild berries of a value of 539,942 crowns was exported. For the berry-picking there is in use a practical berry-picker, by means of which one can pick very much faster than simply by hand, and the price paid per liter of picked berries is 0.30 crown. The baskets and other packings for the export are also being produced in Norway.

Through this association the growing and manufacturing of flax has begun and experiments have been made in Valdres (Norway), resulting in the production of 755-865 kilo of dry flax straw per meal (about one-fifth acre). At present practically all the flax is sent to Sweden to be spun.

To people living in a flat country this kind of co-operation will perhaps seem strange. However, in a country like Norway, with small inhabited districts isolated from each other, this co-operation should be of great benefit. As farming is the chief means of livelihood in Norway, the development of lesser industries will give more ready money, which is greatly needed, the farms being mostly very small.

AERIAL NAVIGATION COMPANIES MERGE

NEW YORK (AP)—Acquisition of the Coastal Airways, Inc., by Maryland & Delaware Navigation & Aerophane Corporation is announced by E. De Angelis, president of Coastal, on behalf of himself and James R. Pratt, president of the Maryland & Delaware concern.

Coastal Airways operated an airline this summer between New York and Albany, N. Y., and Saratoga, N. Y., it also started a line from New York to Washington, Mr. De Angelis, who will become vice-president in charge of flying operations of the Maryland & Delaware Corporation said the concern planned to absorb a number of other aviation corporations.

LEHIGH MAKES ELECTIONS

BETHLEHEM, Pa.—The election of E. J. Stack '31 of Brooklyn, N. Y., as assistant manager of wrestling and G. S. Dixon '30 of Butler, manager of freshman wrestling, were announced here by the board of athletic control at Lehigh University. F. W. Embardt '30, manager of the band, and G. F. Motter Jr. '30, leader, were awarded the "L" insignia.

Few College or School Sports Are Free From Commercialism

Carnegie Inquiry of Over Three Years Finds Recruiting and Subsidizing of Athletes 'the Darkest Blot Upon American College Sport'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An inquiry into the status of American college sports conducted by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching has proved that in few colleges and schools in this country are sports free from the effects of commercialism, and that a revaluation of the benefits of athletics is essential.

The study, made at the request of the Association of American Colleges, the National Collegiate Athletic Association and other representative bodies, has covered a period of 3½ years. A report on the inquiry, covering 383 pages, has just been published in book form. It was prepared under the direction of Dr. Howard J. Savage, staff member of the foundation, and is prefaced by remarks by Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president of the foundation. The study entailed personal visits to 130 American and Canadian universities, colleges and schools, and involved the co-operation of more than 2000 persons. Only two of the 130 institutions approached, it was said, failed to co-operate fully.

This was said to be the first comprehensive presentation of specific facts concerning the prevalent abuses in college athletics. Recruiting and subsidizing of athletes is termed by the report "the darkest blot upon American college sport." Only 26 of the universities and colleges studied were without trace of recruiting and only 29 without trace of subsidizing, the inquiry showed. In regard to this practice the report says that "those who tempt young men to barter their honesty for the supposed advantages of a college course, dishonestly achieved, are the Fagins of American sport and American higher education."

One In Seven Subsidized

At least one college athlete in seven is subsidized, it was estimated by those who made the study. "Subsidies take the form of scholarships, loans, nominal or disproportionately paid jobs, tuition allowances, favors of various kinds and arrangements whereby athletes are 'taken care of.'

"Seldom is payment made in cash," the report states. "The prevalence of recruiting and subsidizing in college athletics has led to much 'shopping round' by schoolboy athletes, a process of auctioning athletic skill to the highest bidder.

"Of the thousands of individual cases of recruiting and subsidizing studied, alumni were responsible in only 30 per cent, college administrative officers in 8 per cent, and athletic officers in 50 per cent.

A selection of letters and other documents from the files of the inquiry is printed in the appendix of the report to illustrate methods and procedures in "shopping round," subsidizing and recruiting. The means employed by certain coaches and directors of athletics to evade conference rules against personal solicitation and the initiation of recruiting correspondence also are shown and discussed.

Commercialism has almost obliterated the non-material aspects of athletics, the report says, and it has led to mistaken concepts of the value of athletics.

"Vociferous proponents of college athletics have claimed for college athletics far greater benefits than athletics can probably ever yield, and in attempting to evaluate these supposed benefits have hailed the shadow as the substance," it continues.

Fall to Develop Good Traits

Although in the past it has been generally insisted that athletics inculcate certain desirable traits, like courage, perseverance and initiative, the report holds that, under proper conditions, athletics may possibly develop such of these traits as are present in a young man, but probably do not inculcate them at all.

"On the other hand, college athletics, as they are conducted today, definitely fail in many cases to utilize and strengthen such desirable social traits as honesty and the sense of fair play," it asserts, "because of the deceit and chicanery with which sports are surrounded. If, therefore, the development of desirable social traits is one of the probable advantages of college athletics, the development of traits that impair the relation of the individual to society is one of the equally probable disadvantages."

The report declares that American amateurism must be revived as the very keystone of college athletics in a democracy.

"We cannot serve every cause—scholarship, science, business, salesmanship, organized athletics—through the university," said Dr. Pritchett in his preface. "The need today is to re-examine our educational régime with the determination to attain in greater measure the simplicity, sincerity and thoroughness that is the life blood of a true university.

"The responsibility to bring athletics into a sincere relation to the intellectual life of the college rests squarely on the shoulders of the president and the faculty. The paid coach, the gate receipts, the special training tables, the costly sweaters and extensive journeys in special Pullman cars, the recruiting from the high school, the demoralizing publicity showered on the players, the devotion of an undue proportion of time to training, the devices for putting a desirable athlete, but a weak scholar, across the hurdles of the examinations—these ought to stop and the intercollege and intramural sports be brought back to a stage in which they can be enjoyed by large numbers of students and where they do not involve an expenditure of time and money wholly at variance with any ideal of honest study."

BUMPER CROPS, STRONG DEMAND, NOTED IN MAINE

Big Potato Yield Expected to Bring High Prices—Apple Harvest Is Good

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Me.—"The harvest season of 1929 brings at least a fair portion of satisfaction and profit to the 240,000 of our people who live by the soil, and 'Maine's Thanksgiving Song' is this year likely to be a cheerful one. Emerging from the doubts and uncertainties of a season that was too wet at its opening and too dry through many weeks of its course, we are now able to take account of stock and find much of comfort in the final accounting," says Frank P. Washburn, Maine Commissioner of Agriculture.

"On a normal acreage given over to potatoes, latest official forecasts indicate a total yield of 43,000,000 bushels, as compared with 39,400,000 last year. Prices must rule strong if we may base our judgment on nation-wide returns for the two years. It will be remembered that the 1928 crop of 464,000,000 bushels for the United States was absolutely a record breaker and brought only losses to those who had invested deeply in the business and we now drop from this colossal figure to 349,000,000, a decrease in production of 115,000,000 bushels, or more than one bushel reduction per inhabitant of the United States.

"Already there is a steady movement of potatoes, and there are indications that special attention will be given to the quality of the Main product. The State Agricultural Department is now called upon to inspect 200 cars per week under the Shipping Point Inspection Act, where this service is not usually called upon until later.

"Our 1928 apple crop was a source of disappointment. Good apples were produced in a few orchards, but only under the most difficult and expensive conditions because of continued dull and rainy weather. The bright skies of the summer of '29 have colored a different picture and from all sections there are reports, not of an excessive crop, but of quality unsurpassed. This total estimate for Maine apples is 2½ times that of 1928, while the United States forecast is 16 per cent. lower.

"Corn conditions in Maine are rated, as of Sept. 12, at 80 per cent of an average, but, as the canning season progresses, there are indications that these figures may have been very conservative.

"Hay has been harvested under happier conditions. The crop was normal in volume and more than sufficient for our needs and for the first time in many years there is a demand for Maine hay on the New England markets.

"There is now a strong market for dairy products, and recent conferences have brought out the fact that higher prices yet must soon prevail, if we are to stimulate the production necessary to keep up an even supply of milk and cream to the great consuming centers of New England."

ALLEGHENY BOND AWARD

PITTSBURGH—Allegheny County has awarded $5,200,000 4¼ per cent serial bonds to a syndicate composed of Harris, Forbes & Co., National City Company, Jenney & Co., Graham, Parsons, Newbold Son. E. B. Smith & Co. and Peoples Pittsburgh Trust Company at 100.111.

GENERALLY BELIEVED STEEL PRODUCTION HAS STRUCK BOTTOM

NEW YORK (AP)—Developments in the steel industry have accentuated the contrast between the reduced requirements of the automobile industry and the sustained demand from other sources, the Iron Age will say tomorrow in its weekly review of the industry.

"Rail orders," the summary states, "have added 563,000 tons to mill books and shipbuilding contracts will account for 105,000 tons. Structural steel awards for the week are high, totaling 58,000 tons, compared with 23,000 in the preceding week.

Freight equipment purchases so far in October call for 20,000 cars, or 28 per cent of the total number bought in the first nine months of the year. Orders for 25,000 additional cars are in prospect.

"Farm implement manufacturers are stepping up production of spring tools and soon will be operating at a peak rate.

The entering of orders for tin plate, following the impending announcement of next year's price, will enable mills that are not now working on anticipated tonnage to increase production of that product.

"Steel mill operations show wide variations, depending on the extent to which different finished products are used in the motor car industry, but steel ingot output has undergone little further reduction. Some independents are making raw steel at the rate of 70 per cent capacity, or even less, but the Bethlehem Steel Corporation is operating at 82 per cent and the United States Steel Corporation average remains at 80 per cent.

"The view is gaining ground that production has struck the bottom. In the valley district, which ships more steel to the automobile industry than any other producing center, ingot output is down to 70 per cent, but no further curtailment is looked for. In the Pittsburgh area crude steel production is being maintained at an 80 per cent rate and rail mill operations are being increased.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Regina Alders, Chicago Heights, Ill.
G. Jack Alders, Chicago Heights, Ill.
Eugene Alders, Chicago Heights, Ill.
Marjorie S. Angell, Wheaton, Ill.
Miss Carrah Sc Fox, Ruthven, Ont.
Miss Corah Fox, Ruthven, Ont.
Miss Flora Duke, Ruthven, Ont.
Mrs. Ida A. Berggren, Des Moines, Ia.
Rose Callendar, Montclair, N. J.
Bertha J. Holcourt, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Lillian C. Olsen, Malvern, L. I., N. Y.
Matilde Johnson, Libertyville, Ill.
Mrs. Elizabeth Mayo, Battle Creek, Mich.
Dorothy Mayo, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Joanna Williams, Yonkers, N. Y.
Fannie A. Mustin, New York City.
Mrs. Annie Vining, Penfield, Pa.
Mrs. Clara Derlen, Decatur, Ill.
Mrs. Minnie D. Ward, New York City.
Miss Willis Culmore, Houston, Tex.
Mrs. Kathleen S. Rea, Bethlehem, Pa.
Joseph T. Rea, Bethlehem, Pa.
Alma B. McClurg, Albany, N. Y.
Mrs. Ernestine S. Thayer, Los Angeles, Calif.
A. H. Southworth, Montebello, Calif.
Miss Effie E. Murray, Hoopeston, Ill.
Marion Marie Melby, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. H. B. Neesen, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Alice M. Tingey, Haverhill, Mass.
Mrs. Florence E. Bailey, Haverhill, Mass.
Mrs. W. J. Bratton, Colorado Springs, Colo.
W. J. Bratton, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Richard L. Cheney, Troy, O.
M. E. Bratton Bath, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Harriet E. Gisen, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Maria C. Brooks, Paris, France.
Maria C. de Kosenko, Paris, France.
Lenore Almy, New York City.
Dorothy C. Heimburg, New Haven, Conn.
Miss Mary Hendry, San Francisco, Calif.
Marion Hathaway, Warren, Mass.
Clara E. Crowell, Fitchburg, Mass.
Mrs. Rodney J. Ludlow, Evanston, Ill.
Mrs. F. A. Anderson, Houston, Tex.
Mrs. W. H. Weo, Dedham, Mass.
Mrs. Gertrude A. Cary, Dedham, Mass.
Mrs. Mary J. Moone, Philadelphia, Pa.
R. W. Baldwin, Chicago, Ill.
Clara Baldwin, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Betty W. Ackerberg, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Edith R. Schantz, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Dora O. Bunton, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Missouri B. Engle, Grafton, W. Va.
Mrs. C. C. Bloxsom, Boston, Mass.

BUSINESS IN CANADA HAS MIXED TREND

Wholesale and Retail Lines Active but Drop Occurs in Foreign Trade

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—The general economic outlook in Canada continues favorable.

Such basic industries as iron and steel have not slackened their output as yet; in fact, some plants are preparing for increased production.

There is still much railway and highway construction, which is keeping the ranks of the unemployed practically depleted.

Reports from the principal trading centers throughout the country indicate the continuance of good business. In the Maritime Provinces wholesale trade is reported active, and the volume of retail business also is satisfactory.

Throughout the province of Quebec distribution of fall goods, both wholesale and retail, has in most cases been kept up at a normal level. There is an encouraging demand for millinery, clothing, silk goods and hosiery. Radio, electrical and furniture manufacturers and dealers are busy, and there is a good demand for hardware.

Reports from Winnipeg and other western centers are encouraging. Distribution of clothing and boots and shoes is very good, dry goods sales are improving steadily, and building and hardware lines are exceptionally active.

Foreign Trade Less

Foreign trade is not keeping pace with domestic business. The figures for the first six months of the current fiscal year ended Sept. 30 show a decline of $24,411,204. The total trade for the period amounted to $1,244,887,238, compared with $1,269,298,442 in the like period last year.

The largest drop was noted in exports of Canadian produce, which declined by $60,358,317, while imports into Canada increased by $33,878,988. The decline in exports was largely accounted for by a heavy drop in shipments of wheat. The decrease in this commodity for the first half of the fiscal year amounted to $83,129,723. Other commodities to show a decline in exports were flour, meats and cheese.

The index number of wholesale prices for 502 commodities in the Dominion fell from 98.1 to 97.3 during the month of September. The sharp decrease in live-stock prices with corresponding declines for fresh and cured meats more than offset increases in the price of milk, butter and eggs.

Owing principally to the grain blockade in western Canada, carloadings for the week ended Oct. 5 were 6158 cars less than the previous week and 10,267 cars less than for the like week last year. Practically all the decrease was in grain, especially in the western division where only 9722 cars were loaded.

Less Revenues for Railroads

Western country and interior terminal elevators had more grain in store than ever before at this time of the year, and public and private terminal elevators at the head of the Lakes had 72,619,441 bushels in store, compared with 28,848,941 bushels last year.

While the decision of the grain operators to wait for a higher price before marketing the grain in store is viewed in some quarters as economically sound, the opinion prevails in other quarters that if the grain is held too long business generally will suffer during the remainder of 1929.

Already railway and transportation companies are beginning to feel the loss of business. E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, stated recently that earnings of his line would be reduced from 16 to 24 per cent. Earnings of the shipping companies have dropped already below the corresponding figure of 1928.

Prices on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange underwent a further decline during the week.

Newsprint Output Gains

According to the latest estimate the Canadian potato crop is reduced by 16 per cent this year.

A new high water mark for newsprint production is shown in the September figures. The mills during the month operated at 91.3 per cent of capacity, compared with 80 per cent a year ago. The total Canadian production for the first nine months of the year shows an increase of 15 per cent over the first nine months of 1928.

Predictions made some months ago that the Canadian Government and municipal bond market would show increased activity when it entered the fall and winter sessions are being fulfilled. Bond sales for the year up to the end of September totaled $402,818,475, compared with $324,073,316 for the like period of 1928.

An increase of more than 50 per cent in the value of smelter and refinery products during 1928, is reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A striking feature of the report is the increase in the amount of refining carried on in Canada.

The majority of centers in the Dominion showed a falling off in bank clearing figures for the week ended Oct. 18 in comparison with the like period last year.

BIG SHORT SELLER REVERSES POSITION

W. H. Danforth, the Boston operator, estimated to have cleaned up $5,000,000 on the short side of the market, authorizes the statement that in the closing minutes of the Wednesday session he covered his entire line of short commitments and has reversed his position. He was a large buyer of Steel common and Royal Dutch for the rise.

His feeling is that the urgent liquidation of the last week has eliminated weak public participation in the market, and that remedial processes should be at work in the market for the next four or five weeks. After that time, apparently, he reserves his judgment, presumably because of possible unsettlement that may be brought about by year-end selling to record tax losses.

BANK OF FRANCE

PARIS—The principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs, 000 omitted) compare:

	Oct. 18	Oct. 11
Gold	39,771,000	39,776,000
Sight bal abroad	7,163,000	7,188,000
Neg bils bought abrd	18,652,000	18,627,000
Commer bills, France	8,119,000	8,041,000
Advan against secur	2,476,000	2,469,000
Net bonds of sink fund	5,611,000	5,611,000
Circulation	66,326,000	66,900,000
Total credit cur accts	19,172,000	18,671,000
Treasury	6,579,000	6,459,000
Sinking fund	6,611,000	6,603,000
Private	5,696,000	4,931,000
Total sight liab	85,498,000	85,571,000
Ratio	46.52%	46.48%
Bank rate	3½%	3½%

HYGRADE LAMP SALES UP

Hygrade Lamp Company reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 incandescent lamp sales amounting to 3,288,762 units, an increase of 759,017, or 30 per cent over the corresponding period of 1928. Radio tube sales for the quarter were 153,252 units. No comparison with tube sales a year ago is available, as the tube business at that time was in the experimental stage.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

(Sales in hundreds)	High	Low	1:00
4 Aectol Prod	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
2 Aero Industries	15	15	15
1 Aeronautical war	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
32 Adams Express	40½	39⅞	40½
3 Aero Sup B	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
2 Aero Underwriters	30	30	30
1 Air Invest	6	6	6
3 Air Invest pf	17	13⅛	13⅛
1 Alabama & Gt S	135	135	135
1 Allegheny Gas	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
†20 Alabama&Gt S pf	141	140	140
135 Allied Pow & Lt	64¾	60⅛	61⅛
2 Allied Int Inv pf	40¾	40¾	40¾
9 AlliedPw&Ltpf(5)	80	80	80
5 Allied Mills	19½	19½	19½
1 Aluminum Co Am	350½	350½	350½
2 Alum Goods (1.20)	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞
4 Am Arch (3)	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛
35 AmCtP&LB(10%J)	33	30	33
1 Am Brit & Cont	14¼	14⅛	14⅛
12 AmCmPwB(.30A)	46½	45⅝	45½
25 AmCmPwA (.30A)	29¼	28	28
1 Am Mfg	55	55	55
1 AmCitsP&L'A' (3)	43¼	43⅛	43¼
3 Am Com Pw war	8⅝	8½	8½
17 Am Cyana rts	4¾	4¼	4¼
5 Am Cont Oilfields	¼	¼	¼
30 Am Cyan B (1.60)	40¼	39¼	39⅝
6 Am Dept Stores	8	8	8
15 Am Equities	28½	28	28
25 Am & Fgn Pw war	94	90¼	94
29 Am Gas & El (1A)	148	145	145
14 Am Invest B	22⅞	21⅛	21⅛
2 Am Invest war	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞
2 Am Lt&Tr (10)	283	280	280
1 Am Maize	37½	37½	37½
1 Am Maracaibo	2¾	2¾	2¾
3 Am Nat Gas	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜
2 Am Solv & Chem	26	26	26
13 AmStPbSvA (1.60)	27¼	27	27
3 Am Roll Mill rts	3⅛	3	3⅛
180 Am Super-Pow	37½	35	35
2 Am Sup Pw 1pf (6)	99	99	99
1 Am Sup Pw pf (6)	91¾	91¾	91¾
5 Anchor Pst Fnce n	15⅛	15	15
3 Anglo Chil Con Nit	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛
5 Apex Elec	20	20	20
2 Arcturus Rad Tub	30	29¼	30
10 Arizona Globe	⅛	⅛	⅛
2 Arizona Power	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜
34 Ark Nat Gas	17¼	16⅞	17⅛
150 Ark Nat Gas A	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜
7 Asso Gas & El rts	1⅜	1¼	1¼
2 Armstrg Cork (2B)	75¼	75¼	75¼
3 Asso Dye & Print	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜
18 Asso El Ind Ltd	7½	7⅜	7⅜
20 AssoG&E (2.40B)	58	57⅜	58
12 Asso G&E deb rts	23¼	22	22
1 Atl Fruit & Sug	½	½	½
2 Atl Coast Fish	39	37	37
1 Aut Vot Mach	10	10	10
1 AutVotMch cvt(2)	18	18	18
2 Avia Corp Am	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
5 Avia Credit	15	15	15
2 Avia Sec	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
2 Bellanca Air vtc	5	5	5
3 Blaw Knox	45¼	45¼	45¼
4 Bliss Co	31	30⅝	30⅝
22 Bliss Co	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
8 Blue Rdg cvt pf	35⅝	35½	35½
1 Blumenthal (S)	72½	72½	72½
†25 Bell Tel Pa pf	115	115	115
14 Brazil Tr&Lt	61	61⅛	61¼
4 British Celanese	5	5	5
3 Buckeye Pipe L	67¼	67	67
1 Buff N & E Pw pf	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
4 Eulova Watch	33⅛	32½	32½
14 Bulova Watch pf	40	37½	40
5 Burco	14	14	14
2 Burco pf	45	45	45
8 Burma war	5	5	5
8 Burma Ltd	4¼	4⅛	4¼
2 Butler Bros	26⅝	25⅞	25⅞
15 Bwana M'Kubua	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
5 Cable Radio T	8½	8½	8½
42 Cable & Wire A	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
7 Cable & Wire pf	4½	4⅜	4½
6 CAM Co vtc	⅞	¾	¾
1 CAM Co pf	4¾	4¾	4¾
25 Can Marc Wireless	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛
2 Sarib Syn	2	2	2
2 Carnegie Metls	13⅜	13	13
2 Caterpil Tract	68½	68	68
3 Celanese Corp Am	32	32	32
3 Central At States	10⅝	10½	10⅝
16 Cent Pub Srv A	51	51	51
8 Cen States Elec	49½	45½	45½
1 Cen States El war	55	55	55
1 CenSts pf ex-war	80¼	80¼	80¼
1 Centrifugal Pipe	65⅜	65¾	65¾
2550 Cities Service	56⅜	45½	45½
2 Chesapeake&Ohio	66	65	65
2 Chic Northwest rts	2	2	2
150 Cities Srv rts	1⅝	1⅜	1½
3 CityMach&Tool	25	22	22
1 Cleve Elect Illum	80	80	80
16 Cleve Tractor	28	27½	27½
1 Club Alum Uten	15¼	15¼	15¼
12 Colgate Palmolive	82	80	80
11 Colon Oil	9⅛	9	9⅛
2 Columbia Picture	28¾	28¾	28¾
15 CommunityWatSer	19½	19	19
1 Comwlth Ed rts	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
10 Comwlth Edison	345	345	345
15 ComwlthUtilB	46¼	46	46
185 Comwlth&So war	6¾	6¼	6¼
18 Cons Aircraft	23	23	23
21 Cons Cop Min	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛
15 ConsDairyPrd n	27	25½	25½
12 ConsG&EBalt	113¼	112⅛	112⅜
2 Cont Sec	84	84	84
15 ConsGasUtil	26⅛	26	26
1 Cons Instrument	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
7 ConsLaundryCorp	14	14	14
5 Cons Ret Stores	18	18	18
4 Cont'lOilMe vtc	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
1 Cooper Bessem (2)	45½	45½	45½
18 Cord Corp	20¼	19	19
3 Cotton & Reynolds	31	31	31
11 Corron & R pf (6)	98¼	98¼	98¼
31 Cosden Oil	127	120	121½
1 Courtaulds L (.70)	15¼	15¼	15¼
21 Creole Pet	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
5 Cresson Gold (.08)	⅛	⅛	⅛
28 Crocker & Wh n	39⅞	30	30⅛
8 Cream of Wheat	32	32	32
2 Curtiss Wright	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
12 Cusi Mexicana	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
12 Darby Pet (1)	11¼	11	11
11 Davega Inc (1½B)	36	34½	36
†30 Deere & Co (6)	549½	545½	549½
44 De Forest Radio	11½	10¼	10¼
1 Derby Oil	6½	6½	6½
18 Detroit Aircraft	8½	8⅜	8½
1 Dictograph	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
18 Dixie Gas Util	16¼	21	21
14 Doehler Die-Cast	32	31	31
2 Dolores Esperan	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Donner Steel	47	47	47
†10 Driver Harris	611	611	611
35 Dubilier Cond	13	12¾	12¾
21 Durant Mot	6½	6⅜	6⅜
20 Earl Radio	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
11 Eastern Gas & F	38⅛	37½	37½
31 East States Pw B	47	45½	45½
18 Eisler Elec	23½	22⅞	22⅞
985 El Bd & Sh (6J)	118	107	113½
28 Elec Invest (6J)	186	172	179¾
1 Elec Invest pf	101¼	101¼	101¼
10 El Pow Assoc	40	40	40
24 El Pw As A	35¼	35⅛	35⅛
5 El Pw&Lt opt war	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
8 Elec Share	23	23	26⅞
2 Elec Share pf	103⅛	103¼	103⅛
3 Empire Pow	49½	49½	49½
2 Eng Gold Mines	1½	1½	1½
27 Emp Pub Serv A	27	27	27
4 Fageol Mot	3⅝	3½	3½
1 Fairchild Aviation	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
†20 Fajardo Sugar	81	81	81
14 Falcon Lead Min	81	81	81
14 Falcon Lead Min.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Fansteel Prod	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
1 Fed Screw	56	56	56
1 Ferro Enam	65	65	65
41 Fiat Corp	21⅞	21⅝	21¾
42 Fiat deb rts	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝
1 Financial Investig	28	28	28
12 Fokker Aircraft	27½	26⅝	26⅝
30 Ford Mo Canada A	37	36¼	36⅞
†25 Ford Mot Can B	42¼	42¼	42¼
2 Ford Mo France	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
18 Ford Mo Ltd	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝
1 Foremost Dairy	17	17	17
2 F'most Dairy pf	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
5 Foundation Foreign	7	7	7
11 Fourth Natl Inv	45⅞	45	45⅞
34 Fox Theater	24	21¼	21¼
1 Garlock Packing	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
1 General Alloys	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
11 Gen Am Inv Co	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝
1 Gen Am Inv pf	97¼	97¼	97¼
31 Gen Bak new	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
5 Gen Bak pf	65⅞	64½	64⅞
8 Gen Cable War	30	30	30
31 Gen Elec Eng rts	11½	11⅛	11⅛
3 Gen Elec Germany	40⅞	40⅝	40⅞
5 Gen Empire	32½	32½	32½
2 Gen Fireproofing	36	35⅝	35⅝
8 Gen Gas & El n	19¼	19	19
3 Gen Ldy Mach	18	18	18
21 Gen Realty&Util	22	19¼	20⅜
2 Gen Real&Util pf	104¼	104¼	104¼
38 Gen Theater	41⅝	40⅛	40⅛
11 Glen Alden Coal	128	127	128
5 Globe Underwriters	20¾	20½	20¾
14 Gold Coin	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
91 Goldman Sachs	84	78⅜	80
8 Gorham Knitbac	3¾	3½	3½
8 Graymur	53	52	52
†20 Gt A&P new	309½	308¾	309½
4 Gt Lakes ppd	77¼	76	76
4 Grocery Store Pr	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
8 Grigsby Gru rts	1¼	⅞	1⅛
2 Gorham Inc pf	37	37	37
2 Guardian Inves	8½	8¼	8¼
1 Guenther Law	30	30	30
19 Gulf Oil Corp Pa	172	170½	170½
8 Hall Print	30	29¼	29¼
4 Hap Cdy Inc	2	1½	2
18 Haygart Corp	53⅝	52¾	52¾
4 Hazeltine	9	34	32
8 Hecla Min	15⅝	15½	15½
1 Hollinger Gold M	5¼	5¼	5¼
2 Hormel Co	52	51	52
1 Horn & Hardart	53¼

ANOTHER BIG PRICE CRASH IN MARKET

Record Volume of Trading as Stocks Sink to New Low Levels

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NEW YORK—Wall Street managed to live through what for the present generation was its most memorable day. Yesterday's break in price was conceded to be the most severe ever seen on the exchange, but after a firm opening this morning selling pressure was renewed and stock was offered in such volume that bids were literally submerged. Under the circumstances prices had little relation to earnings or the general standing of the stock, but nevertheless the quotations were so far below levels to which everyone has become accustomed that their effect was depressing in the extreme.

As prices dropped the volume increased. A record breaking first hour turnover was followed by a veritable flood of orders, and by the middle of the fourth hour the exchange, for the first time in its history, witnessed a 10,000,000-share day, the turnover at 1:30 being 10,171,000 shares. The previous record was 8,239,600 shares for a full day, and the pace at which the trading was going at the start of the last hour a 15,000,000-share day was forecast.

Losses of 20 Points Common

While those stocks which took a severe dose of deflation early in the month or which had not been rushed to such heights were steadier than others, the selling made no great choice. Steel broke well below 200, Anaconda dropped below 100 and General Electric slipped considerable distance below 300. Columbia Graphophone gave up 20 points or so at its worst, and similar declines were registered by such volatile issues as National Cash Register, Johns-Manville, Westinghouse, Radio, American & Foreign Power, Columbia Gas and Montgomery Ward.

Rails were better than industrials and utilities, but they also declined. The tape was quite useless for any purpose, as by early afternoon the ticker had fallen about 1¾ hours behind the actual trading on the floor, a record.

Affairs were just as confused on the Curb, where prices, particularly the public utilities, broke from 10 to 20 points in a record-breaking turnover of around 5,000,000 shares.

Prices were at their worst around the middle of the fourth hour. Following statements of a reassuring nature by bankers, obvious overdoing of the selling and the growing tendency of the shorts to cover, a fair rally ensued. The recovery brought sudden gains from the lows of 5 to 15 points or so in some issues, but prices were nevertheless substantially lower all around at the close.

Distress among speculators on the long side was not confined to holders of stocks. Wheat also crashed badly, futures falling more than 11 cents a bushel at their worst. The market rallied briskly with stocks before the close of trading.

News of the day of a financial or industrial bearing was negligible, and it is doubtful if it would have been noted in any case. It is quite evident that the market is not selling off because of any single factor, but rather it is falling because it had become topheavy.

Once the necessary shove had been given, the unsound superstructure has come down without further assistance. It has, of course, come down too rapidly, and probably too much has been torn away from prices.

There is hope in the fact that the best stocks once more are on the firm ground of investment merit. From now on it is likely that closer attention will be paid to earnings and less to tips.

Discount Rate Cut Seen

All the money market signs pointed to a reduction in the discount rate at this afternoon's meeting of the New York Federal Reserve Bank's directors. Following C. E. Mitchell's hints that he favored a lower rate, the statement of Thomas W. Lamont this afternoon that the question probably would be taken up, showed which way the wind was blowing.

Call money renewed at 6 per cent but quickly dropped to 5 per cent, and for the first time in several months time money dropped below 7 per cent, being freely offered at 6¾ per cent. Meanwhile another slash in bill rates was made, the official rate of the acceptance council dropping to 4⅞ per cent. Some houses cut to 4¾ per cent, making the fourth reduction in three days.

An asking rate of 4¾ per cent for 90 day bills ordinarily would presage a discount rate of 5 per cent. However, it is believed that the rate will be brought down a half per cent at a time, and that if a change is made today it will be to 5½ per cent.

Foreign exchanges, as it was to be expected, continued to mount and French currency apparently reached the gold point. No gold shipments were reported as engaged, but some are likely. The spread between sterling futures and spots increased, indicating current remittance funds to London.

Organized Support

Often when the market is breaking badly financial writers and others speak of "organized support," apparently meaning that bankers form an agreement to buy stocks merely for the purpose of stemming the selling. Several commentators attributed the rally of day before yesterday to the organized support which had developed over night.

However, the worst break of all came yesterday, and this morning the same commentators are pointing out that they have "learned on the highest authority" that there has been no organized support. Their last guess probably is the correct one, and it is highly doubtful if in recent years, at least, anything of the sort has been seen in New York.

Record Trading

Cities Service, which opened on the curb at 55¾, a decline of 3¼, set a new record for volume on a single sale. The turnover at the opening price was 150,000 shares. There have been sales of 100,000 shares on the curb and on the big board at 100,000 in Simms, General Baking and Commonwealth and Southern.

On top of the record trading for a given period yesterday of 2,600,000 in the last 50 minutes, the turnover in the first half hour today set a new record at 1,676,000 shares. This was the second time on record when sales in the first half hour exceeded 1,000,000 shares.

The previous occasion was Aug. 9, the previous occasion was Aug. 9, the day of the big break following the lifting of the discount rate, when sales were 1,343,800. Total sales for that day were slightly over 5,000,000 shares. Not only were yesterday's total sales of 6,368,300 the second largest on record, but the list was the second broadest on record, amounting to 910 separate issues, as compared with the record of 920.

MOTOR WHEEL CORPORATION

Nine months' net profit of Motor Wheel Corporation is equal to $4.80 a share on 680,000 shares of common outstanding Sept. 30, compared with $4.06 a share on 550,000 shares in the first nine months of last year.

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Quotations to 1:15 p. m.

1929 High	1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 24	Last Oct. 23
57⅞	38⅛	..	Abitibi	3800	52½	50	50	49½
88⅝	79	6	Abitibi pf	500	81¾	79	79	..
1047⅛	15	..	Adv-Rumely	2000	15¼	14¼	14¼	16
119	30	..	Adv-Ru pf	300	30	30	30	30
47⅛	11½	..	Ahumada	700	11¼	11¼	11¼	15⅛
223⅞	95¼	2	Air Reduc	6200	204½	196½	198¼	195½
11¾	2½	..	Ajax Rubber	7000	3⅜	3	3⅜	3
10¾	4½	..	Alaska Jun	7500	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	7
25	12	..	Albany PWP	800	13	12	12	13¼
56½	27⅝	..	Alleghany	57300	38½	37⅝	37⅞	38
1188¾	99⅛	5½	Alleghany pf	300	106½	106½	106½	106
354⅜	241	6	Allied Chem	5600	234⅜	232¼	232¼	216½
125	120¼	7	Allied Ch pf	100	123	123	123	122
30⅛	29	..	Alpha P C	700	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30¼
73½	56⅛	7•	Allis-Chal	7000	56	53	54½	56⅛
3⅞	3⅛	..	Allis-Ch rts	500	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
42⅝	22⅛	2	Amerada	3200	25	25	25	25
23⅝	8¼	..	Am Ag Ch	600	8½	8⅛	8⅛	8½
73¾	35½	..	Am Ag Ch pf	1200	35½	35	35	35½
157	110	2¶	Am Bk Note	1700	128¼	126	126⅞	125
20½	11½	..	Am Beet S	500	12	12	12	12
62	45	1.60¶	Am Brake	2400	52½	52	52	52½
24⅜	14	..	Am Br Hov	3000	15	14⅜	14⅜	14⅞
114½	107¾	5	Am Can	35000	157	138	138	151½
106½	89	6	Am Car&F	6400	100	95	95	89
120	110½	7	Am Car pf	100	112¾	112¾	112¾	110
157	39½	1.60¶	Am Com Alc	3000	40	39½	39½	40
47¾	23⅜	2	Am En Til	1200	26	25¼	25	23⅝
98½	55	..	Am Europe	1000	51½	51½	51½	58
199¼	75¼	..	Am&FPw	68000	115	91½	91½	112
108½	104	7	Am&FP 7	200	106½	106½	106½	106¾
42	24½	1	Am Hawaii	1300	27	27	27	27½
10	6	6¼	Am Hide	400	6	6	6	6
54	38	2¶	Am Ice	2800	42½	42	42½	43
96¾	52½	2¶	Am Int Corp	900	66½	64	66½	65¾
87⅜	3¼	..	Am La Fr	500	3½	3⅜	3½	3½
136	102⅝	8	Am Loco	3000	109	107	107	108⅜
81¾	50	3	Am Metals	2200	61½	60½	61½	61
173⅛	133¾	..	Am Piano	200	6	6	6	6
175¾	81⅛	1¶	Am Pw&Lt	8200	104	99½	99½	104
104	98⅜	6	Am P & L 6	800	101½	101½	101½	102
80	70	3	Am P&L pf A	200	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	..
84¾	78	5	Am P&L pf st	300	82	82	82	82⅝
55⅝	38	1½	Am Radiat	38200	40½	38½	39	38
64⅜	28	..	Am Repub	5600	25	20¾	25	28
144⅝	106½	2¶	Am Roll Mill	10000	115	111½	111½	115½
41⅞	30	3	Am Seating	600	31	31	31	31½
7	2¼	..	Am Ship	900	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
130½	93¾	4	Am Smelt	16300	101½	97	97	102
79⅞	50½	3	Am Stl Fdn	8600	52	50⅝	51	50¼
85	64½	2	Am Stores	4900	65	65	65	65
94⅜	71½	..	Am Sugar	1900	72	72⅝	73	72½
111	102¾	7	Am Sugar pf	100	104½	104⅜	104⅜	..
210½	193¼	9	Am Tel&T	40000	274⅜	249	249	272
194	67¼	1¶	Am Wat W	25700	115	103	108	120½
104	97	6	Am Wat W 6	200	102	102	102	..
58⅜	30½	..	Am Wool pf	300	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
16⅛	9	..	Am Writ cv	700	10	10	10	9¼
46	39	3	Am Writ pf	100	41	41	41	41
49½	13⅛	..	Am Zinc	3200	16½	15⅛	16½	16⅛
140	99	7	Anaconda	15100	104½	98	104½	106
80	64	2.40	Anchor Cap	2400	58	56⅜	58	57
68¾	44⅜	3	Andes Cop	42600	45⅛	42	42	46¾
49½	29	2	Arch Dan	1500	35½	35	35	35
1	5⅝	..	Arch Dan rts	700	¾	¾	¾	¾
95	82	7	Armour D pf	100	83	83	83	..
18⅜	8⅝	..	Arm Ill A	11900	9	9	9	9
10¼	5	..	Arm Ill B	10900	4¾	3½	4¼	5
86	70	7	Arm Ill pf	600	68	67½	68	70
30⅞	26¾	1½	Art Metals	200	27	26⅝	26⅝	..
58¾	45¾	4	Asso Apparel	4500	46¼	46¼	46¾	46¼
70¾	43	2½	Asso Dry G	4500	45⅜	44¼	45½	45⅞
298⅝	195⅛	10	Atchison	8300	264¾	260	260	261⅛
101¼	74	5	Atchison pf	200	104	102⅞	104	103½
86⅞	32¼	..	Atl G&WI	2600	76¾	75	76¼	75
62⅞	45⅝	4	Atl G&WI pf	400	57½	55¼	55¼	..
77⅜	47	1¶	Atl Refin	32000	52	40	40	49
140	90	4	Atlas Pwd	2700	120	116½	116½	116⅜
17⅞	10⅛	..	Atlas Tack	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½
514	221	4	Auburn Auto	2400	260	246	260	260
11⅜	5¼	5¾	Austin N	700	5⅝	5½	5⅝	6
42¼	22	..	Austin N pf	100	35	35	35	..
35½	22¼	..	Auto Sales	1100	28	27⅝	28	..
45⅞	26¼	3	Auto Safes pf	100	38¾	38¾	38¾	38½
20	10½	..	Aviation	16000	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
50	38¾	3	Auto Strop A	400	40½	40½	40½	40⅜

—B—

66⅝	35	..	Baldwin nw	20700	33¾	30	30	35
145⅜	115¾	6	Balt & O	13400	128¾	122	122	127¾
41½	31¼	..	Bang & Ar rcts	900	3	3	3	3
90⅜	64½	3½	Bangor & A	200	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	76½
49¼	27½	2	Barnsdall A	20700	24	23¾	23¾	25⅜
32⅞	20	..	Beacon Oil	4200	24½	24¼	24½	27¾
131	93¼	3	Beatrice	2000	108	107	107	108
104¾	51	3	Bendix	12100	51	50	50	51
60⅞	50¾	3	Best & Co	2900	51	50⅝	50	50
83⅜	82¼	4	Beth Steel	100000	103¾	94	94	101¼
128	116⅜	7	Beth Steel pf	1100	125¾	125½	125¾	125½
61⅞	42¼	..	Bloom'dale	100	43¼	43¼	43¼	..
137⅜	73	3¶	Bohn Alum	2200	73	72⅜	73	73
11⅜	4¾	..	Booth Fish	1300	4⅛	3½	4⅜	3¾
63⅝	36	..	Booth F lpf	200	35	35	35	36
100½	81	3	Borden	14000	81	79¾	79¾	81
87⅝	48	4	Borg Warner	8100	47	44	45	48¼
63⅛	18½	..	Briggs	23000	18¾	13½	13½	19
43½	35⅛	..	Briggs & Str	1500	35¼	32⅜	35¼	36
73¾	52½	2	Brockway	4000	22	22	22	25¼
81⅞	57¾	6	Bklyn Man T	6600	60¼	59	60¼	63⅝
92⅜	79	6	Bklyn Man pf	400	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82½
21½	9	..	Bklyn Queens	300	9½	9½	9½	..
248½	170	5	Bklyn Un G	1400	171	171	171	186¼
65	54	..	Bklyn Q rts	400	54	52	52	54
51½	38¼	2½	Brown Shoe	400	45	45	45	47
55¾	32	3	Bruns Balke	3200	33	32¾	33	32¾
41¼	12	..	Bruns Term	2300	12½	12	12	13
⅛	⅛	..	Bucyrus rts	400	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	35½	2½	Bucyrus	2900	26⅜	24	24	25¾
22⅞	15	..	Bucy cv pf	2900	37	35¼	36½	35¼
51¾	42	1.66	Budd Mfg C	2200	16¼	15⅛	15⅞	16¾
39	22⅜	..	Bullard	600	47	46	46	47
94¾	62¼	3¶	Burroughs	15700	82⅜	78	78	81¼
89⅛	50	2¶	Bush Term	1300	50½	50¼	50¼	51¼
9½	3¼	..	Butte Cop 6	1900	3⅜	3½	3⅝	3⅝
192⅞	120½	..	Byers	1000	130	122	123	131⅛
47⅛	31⅜	2	By-Prod C	3200	40	37½	37½	39

—C—

84⅞	72¼	4	Calif Pack	1300	75¼	75	75	75¼
4	1½	..	Callahan	500	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
136⅝	117⅞	11	Calu & Ariz	5100	115	115	115	117⅝
61⅞	36⅜	4	Calu & Hecla	5500	38	36	36	37⅝
49½	25	2	Campbell	1200	34	30	30½	25
96¾	78	5	Canada Dry	3500	86½	79½	80	80½
265¾	205	16	Can Pac	5600	207	201	201	205
48¾	35	2.80	Cannon Mills	1200	40¼	40	40	41½
65¼	52½	..	Crystal A Co	800	54	54	54	51
467	222	6	Case Thresh	1600	235	226	235	224
81	40	..	Case Th rts	400	42	36½	36½	36
79⅜	50	..	Celotex	900	49½	49½	49½	50
48¾	30	2	Cen Aguirre	700	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
109¾	40½	2	Cen Alloy	6400	51	49½	50	51
120	83½	6	Cerro de P	5000	85	82	82	86¼
32	16½	..	Cert-Teed	400	20	19½	19¼	20
86½	47½	..	Certs-Teed pf	100	60½	60½	60½	..
80¾	62⅜	..	Checker Cab	8800	64⅛	63¼	64	63¾
92	75⅜	3	Ches Corp	3700	75½	75	75	77½
279¾	195	10	Ches & Ohio	5000	249¾	247	247	257½
19⅜	4¼	..	Chi & Alton	900	5⅝	5½	5⅝	6¾
25¾	6¾	..	Chi & Alt pf	1000	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
23⅞	12¾	..	Chi Gt West	6000	15¼	14¾	15¼	16
63⅝	38	..	Chi Gt W pf	5000	45½	42	41	46½
44⅞	27¾	..	Chi M&SP	10900	35¼	34	34½	34⅞
68⅝	46⅛	..	Chi M&SP pf	21600	54½	53½	53¾	53¾
108½	80¼	4	Chi & NW	11000	93	91	91½	92¾
145	134	7	Chi & NW pf	100	140	140	140	..
47½	28¼	..	Chi Pneu	1400	36	28	36	37
61⅝	48⅛	3½	Chi Pneu pf	400	55⅝	55½	55½	55¾
143½	115	..	Chi R I	200	129	128¾	129	130
102⅞	90½	6	Chi RI 6%	100	102	102	102	102
75⅞	44⅞	2.40	Childs	4500	71⅝	70¼	70¼	71
135	49¾	3	Chrysler	54800	50⅞	45	49⅝	51
62¾	49	3.60	Cities Ser	1300	52	50	50	52
42¾	41	5	Citett Phdy	500	42¼	42¼	42¼	43
27	14	..	City Stores	8900	15⅜	13	13	14
154½	120⅝	4	Coca Cola	1300	143½	142	143½	143
61⅞	48¾	..	Clark Equip O	200	57	56	56	58¾
50	46½	3	Coca Cola A	1200	47	47	47	47
17⅞	10⅛	..	Collins&A	6200	22¾	21	22¾	20
140	53½	2	Colo F&I	3300	51½	49¾	51½	50
109	103⅞	6	Col Gas	73400	99⅜	85	85	97¾
314	121¼	4¶	Col Gas pf A	200	107	107	107	107½
88⅜	36½	1.14	Col Graph	105300	39⅞	27¾	27⅝	39½
62⅜	40⅜	2	Com Cred	5900	40	39¾	39¾	40⅜
99	91	6½	Com Inv Tr	7500	61	58½	58½	60
51⅝	44	..	Com Credit A	200	43½	43½	43½	44
24¾	18	..	Com & South	126100	17¾	14½	14½	18¾
63	45	..	Com Sol new	3400	47¾	45⅝	47⅝	45
25¾	19⅜	..	Congoleum	28500	20½	19¾	19¾	20¼
25⅝	17½	2	Cons Film	7000	20	17½	17½	21
20¾	9	2	Con Film pf	2000	22¾	19	19	23½
183¼	95½	3	Con Gas	80000	124¾	109	109	121½
70⅝	50	6	Con Ry C pf	1000	60¼	60¼	60¼	61
6¼	2	..	Con Textile	7000	2	2	2	2
90	47½	..	Cont Bak A	2200	61½	60	60	61⅝
15¼	8	..	Cont Bak B	16600	8⅞	8	8	8¼
100	88½	8	Cont Bak pf	600	94	94	94	96½
63¾	54	1.20	Cont Bank	1700	55	55	55	55
92	60	1½	Cont-Can	22000	69¼	66½	66½	69
110¼	79	2½	Cont Inc	5200	86½	84½	84½	84½
28⅜	8¾	.80	Cont Motors	20000	9⅞	8⅜	8⅜	8¾
47⅛	28⅛	..	Cont Oil	18000	32⅞	31¾	32	33
126⅜	82	2¶	Corn Prod	17600	119⅞	117	117	120½
82¼	35½	2¶	Coty	16500	38⅞	36½	36½	37¾
125	54¼	1¶	Crosley	6000	57	54½	54½	55
121¾	85	5	Crucible	2000	92¼	91¼	91¾	..
5½	¾	..	Cuba Cane	1400	1	1	1	1⅛
24½	11½	..	Cuba Co	1900	14	14	14	..
17	11	..	Cub Am S	600	11¾	11¼	11¼	11¼
67¾	43	4	Cudahy	1500	45	43¼	45	45
152	117	6	Curtis Pub	1300	120	120	120	120
118	112½	7	Curtis P pf	500	113¾	113¾	113¾	113
30¼	12⅝	1	Curtiss w	60000	14½	13¾	13¾	13⅝
37⅞	20⅛	..	Curtiss WA	16000	22	20	20	22½
126½	63	..	Cuyamel Fr	300	115	115	115	115

—D—

69¼	42	..	Davison	11400	44	42	43	42
46⅞	28¼	2.91c	Debenham	200	28¾	28⅜	28⅜	28¾
226	182	8	Del & Hud	1500	190¾	188	189	190
169¾	120¼	6¶	Del Lac&W	3700	150	148½	150	148¼
77¾	55¼	..	Denv RG pf	1600	62¾	62	62	62¼
385	224	8	Det Edison	700	341	340	340	348
64⅞	40	2¶	Devoe&R A	100	40½	40½	40½	40
11¼	8¼	1	Dome Mines	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
2½	⅜	..	Dom St rts	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
4⅞	2⅜	..	Du So Shore	500	2½	2½	2½	..
231	155¾	4	Dupont	16500	174	172	172	174

—E—

264¾	168	5¶	East Kodak	15000	221½	220¼	223	218¼
39½	27½	1½	Eastern RM	1200	28⅛	27½	27½	29
76¾	43	3	Eaton Axle	7800	43⅜	43	43	43¾
39⅜	18¾	2½	Eitngon	500	18½	18½	18½	19½
112½	74⅞	6½	Eitingon pf	100	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	..
174	107⅛	4¶	Elec Auto Lt	25000	112	107⅛	107⅛	112½
18⅜	6	..	Elec Boat	2600	7	6	6	6⅛
86⅝	43⅛	3.41	Elec P&L	13600	52⅞	48¾	48⅞	54
104½	77	5	Elec Sto Bat	7000	93⅞	90⅛	92	94⅞
83⅜	57⅜	5	End John	900	61⅛	60¾	60¾	64
79⅝	47	1¶	Eng P S	10400	54	50⅝	53⅞	52¼
109	92¼	5!	Eng PS5½ww	200	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	99½
41	31¼	2	Equit Bldg	500	38	38	38	38½
93½	64	..	Erie	15000	72⅞	67	67	71½
66¼	57	..	Erie 1pf	1300	64	64	64	64½

1929 High	1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 24	Last Oct. 23
63⅞	56	..	Erie 2pf	400	63	63	63	63
73¾	37	2½‡	Evans Auto L	600	39¾	39	39	41

—F—

22¾	9½	.80	Fed Motor T	1600	10¼	10	10	10¼
56¼	45	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	800	45	45	45	47⅛
123	90¼	2	Fidelity Ins	500	99	95	95	98
90	62	1½	First Nat St	3000	79	77½	79	77
20⅛	6¼	..	Fisk Rubber	11000	6¼	6	6	6½
54	46	..	Florsheim S	100	49	49	49	49
82¾	57¼	2¶	Follansbee B	1000	64⅞	64	64	65½
95	60	1	Foster & Wh	2900	62	60	61	61
105	80¾	4	Fox A	9000	86¾	86	86	87
54⅞	37¾	4	Freeport Tx	5600	41¾	40½	40½	42

—G—

23⅞	8	..	Gabriel A	1100	8	8	8	14½
83½	75	5	Gamewell	200	75¼	75	75	78
25	5	..	Gardner M	4300	6½	5	5	7¼
123½	81	4¶	Gen Asphalt	15200	109⅞	103¼	104½	100¼
8	5¼	..	Gen Asph rts	4700	5½	5¼	5⅜	5⅞
94⅝	61	..	Gen Asphalt	5700	66½	64½	64⅜	66
69¾	42½	2	Gen Bronze	900	38	38	38	42½
61	37½	..	Gen Cable	6400	42	42	42	42⅜
122¾	81	4¶	Gen Cable A	2500	95	94½	94½	95
11⅜	11	.60	Gen Elec	30000	319⅜	311	311	314
81⅜	54	3	Gen Elec Sp	1000	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
112	70	1½¶	Gen Foods	23600	57⅜	54	54⅝	55½
89⅛	65½	3	Gen G&E A	2100	90	88	90	94
100	89	6	Gen Mills	1600	66⅞	65½	65½	67
91¾	55½	3	Gen Mills pf	300	91⅞	91½	91½	..
41	25⅜	2	Gen Motors	251100	57¼	55¼	55⅝	57⅜
98	45	2	Gen O Ad ct	1200	26⅞	25⅞	26⅛	26⅞
126½	92⅝	5	Gen Pub Ser	3100	47⅞	45	45	51
88½	68	3¶	Gen Rv Sig	3500	99⅜	92⅝	99	100
143	101	5	Gen Refrac	1600	77¼	76	77¼	76
94	76½	7	Gillette	13300	127½	125½	127½	125¼
2¾	⅜	..	Gimbel Br	8200	¾	¾	¾	¾
64⅛	36⅞	1½	Gimbel pf	100	83	83	83	..
66	20⅜	..	Glidden	7200	52	50⅜	50⅜	53
82	48¾	2½	Gobel (Adolf)	2400	21	20¾	21	22
105¾	62½	4	Gold Dust	6700	55	50	50½	49
154½	86	5	Goodrich	4700	64½	63	64	62½
104⅞	98¼	7	Goodyear	16200	91	88½	88⅞	88
60	28¾	2½	Goodyear 1pf	200	99	99	99	99½
14	7	..	Gotham Hos	1600	30½	30	30½	30½
54	12¼	..	Gould Cp A	1000	9	8⅞	8⅞	9¼
45½	13½	..	Graham-P	8500	14⅜	12¼	12⅝	14⅞
102⅞	62⅛	7	Grahm-P ct	100	13½	13½	13½	14
96½	73	1	Granby	9100	77¾	72½	73

GOOD TONE IN BUSINESS OF MIDDLE WEST

Most Industries Hold Gains —Radio Demand Heavy— Retail Trade Active

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Despite some irregularity, business as a whole in the Middle West continues to show a good tone, according to the best information available. The majority of industries continue to hold their gains, and operations of a number are pointing upward.

There has been a continued letup in the automotive industry, partially preparatory to bringing out new models. This is not altogether bad news, however. Retail dealers generally have been unable to dispose of their stocks as rapidly as received, thus encouraging larger allowances on the trade-in values of old automobiles, which is likely to bring about a harmful excess of used cars.

The lessened requirement of steel of the automotive industry has been felt in the steel industry, but this has been offset to a great measure by impressive buying from the railroads.

The radio industry is now going into its peak season, and the Chicago radio show held this week, is expected to stimulate the demand for this product. Large manufacturers in this district report that expansion in facilities and production will be necessary to catch up with orders booked. This is particularly true of the Grigsby-Gruenow Company, which is contemplating a program of expansion which will practically double the output of the factory.

Cool weather has stimulated retail trade in many lines, particularly among the department stores. A heavy Christmas holiday trade is anticipated by this line as well as by mail order houses.

Prices on the Chicago Stock Exchange, the leading utility market of the Middle West, have been on the down grade for some time, although the movement did not approach the proportions of a real break until the beginning of this week, when a severe reaction was felt in all sections of the list. At current prices, stocks are practically all selling far below the high records established early this year.

It is beginning to be the belief in many quarters that good stocks have now reached a level where they are attractive purchases for investment purposes. The bond market has been quietly stronger. Financing through the sale of bonds has also been somewhat more active and stock financing, chiefly through the flotation of securities of so-called "investment trusts," has been in large volume.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate.	6%	6%
Commercial paper	6@6¼	6¼
Customers' loans	6@6½	6½
Collateral loans	6@6½	6½
Year money	6½	..
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	9	9
Four to six months.....	9	9

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York.	50c	50c
Bar silver in London....	23d	23d
Bar gold in London...	84s 11½d	84s 11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$158,000,000	$1,877,000,000
Year ago today .	90,000,000	1,720,000,000
Balances	39,000,000	257,000,000
Year ago today .	31,000,000	133,000,000
F. R. bank credit.	33,728,593	186,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	5⅛@5
60 days	5⅛@5
90 days	5⅛@5
4 months	5⅛@5⅛
5 months	5⅛@5⅛
6 months	5⅜@5⅛

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	5%	Calcutta	5%
Boston	5	Budapest	6
Chicago	5	Copenhagen ..	5½
Cleveland ..	5	Lisbon	6
Dallas	5	London	6½
New York ..	6	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia ..	5	Oslo	6
Minneapolis ..	5	Helsingfors ..	6
Kansas City ..	5	Paris	3½
Richmond	5	Prague	5%
St. Louis	5	Riga	7
San Francisco.	5	Rome	6
Amsterdam ..	5½	Sofia	6
Athens	8	Stockholm	5½
Berlin	7½	Swiss Bank ...	3½
Bombay	5	Tokyo	7.03
Brussels	5	Vienna	6
Bucharest	10	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
	Europe		
Demand.....	$4.87½	$4.87¾	$4.8665
Cables.....	4.88	4.87¾	4.8665
France—franc..	.0394⅛	.0393¾	.193
Belgium—belga..	.1398½	.1398	.239
Italy—lira.....	.0524¼	.0523⅝	.193
Germany—mark.	.2391½	.2390½	.238
Austria—schill'g.	.1406¼	.1406	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅜	.0296¼	.2026
Denmark—krone	.2679	.2678½	.268
Finland—fmk'rk	.0252½	.0252½	.2252
Greece—dr'chma	.0130⅛	.0130⅛	.193
Holland—flo'rin..	.4033¾	.4031	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1748½	.1748	.1749
Norway—krone..	.2679	.2678½	.268
Poland—zloty...	.1125	.1125	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu...	.0060	.0059⅞	.193
Spain—peseta....	.1426	.1437	.193
Sweden—krona..	.2687	.2686	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1838½	.1937	.193
Jugoslavia—dina.	.0177¼	.0177⅛	.193
	Far East		
Hong Kong—dol.	.4387½	.4362½	.5425
Shanghai—tael..	.5537½	.5525	*
India—rupee....	.3635	.2635	.4866
Japan—yen.....	.4778	.4778	.4985
Phil $slnds—peso	.5000	.5000	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5675	.5675	.5678
	South America		
Argentina—peso.	.4180	.4180	.4245
Brazil—milreis..	.1188	.1188	.3245
Chile—peso.....	.1205	.1205	.1216
Colombia—peso.	.9639	.9639	.8733
Peru—pound....	3.99	3.99	4.8665
Uruguay—peso..	.9697	.9697	1.0342
	North America		
Canada—dollar..	.99	.99 31-32	1.00
Mexico—dollar..	.3712½	.3712½	.4985

*Par unsettled.

HUDSON & MANHATTAN

Hudson & Manhattan nine months' net is equal, after preferred dividends, to $3.37 a share on 399,945 shares of common, compared with $2.92 in 1928 period. September quarter net was $435,576, or 92 cents a common share, compared with $304,469, or 60 cents a share, in 1928 quarter.

INDUSTRIAL RAYON CORP.

Industrial Rayon Corporation for the quarter ended Sept. 30 reports net profit of $369,610 after depreciation, interest, federal taxes, etc. Nine months' net profit was $1,063,208, compared with $1,159,250 in the like period of 1928. In the September quarter of 1928 net profit was $487,917.

MARKET STREET RAILWAY

Market Street Railway September profit was $77,378 after ordinary taxes and interest, but before depreciation and federal taxes, compared with $64,815 the like month of 1928; nine months profit was $710,375, compared with $764,122.

DUVAL SULPHUR SPLIT-UP

NEW YORK—Directors of the Duval Sulphur Co of Houston have voted to split the stock five for one, and to increase the number of shares from 100,000 to 550,000. Stockholders will vote on the proposal at a special meeting Oct. 31.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ab Srauss 5½s	108½	108
Allegh Corp '49	100	100
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	99¾	99½
Am I G Chem 5½s	110½	110
Am Inter 5½s	106	106
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	82¼	79
Am Smelting 5s '47	100⅞	100⅞
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103	103
Am T & T col 5s '46	102½	102½
Am T & T w 4½s	194¼	170
Am T & T col 5s '46	103	102½
Am T & T sf 5s '60	102⅞	102
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	105¼	105¼
Am Type Founders 6s '40	104¼	104¼
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	105¼	105
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	105	105
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	93½	92
Armour &Co 5½s '43	87⅞	87⅞
Associated Oil 6s '35	101⅞	101⅞
Atch T&SF 4½s	148	142&
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	75½	73
Atl & Yadkin 4s '49	79½	79½
B&O 4s PLEGWV div '41	91⅜	91⅜
B&O cv 4½s '33	97¼	96¾
B&O rfg 5s '95	102¼	102¼
B&O 5s ct Swn div	102¾	102¼
B&O 5s series D	102	101⅞
B&O 6s '29	108¼	108¾
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	99¾	99¾
Beth Steel con 5½s '52	104¾	104¾
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	102½	102½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	103⅜	103⅜
Bklyn Ed gen 6s B '30	99⅞	99⅞
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	95	95
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	105	105
Boston & Me RR 5s	97⅞	97⅞
Bow-Billmore s f g 7s '34	102	102
Buff R & P 4½s '57	89½	89½
Cal Pet cv 5s '59	94½	94½
Can North 4½s	98	98
Can North sf 7s '40	109¾	109¾
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	100½	100½
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	107½	107½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	101⅜	101⅜
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	72¼	72
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	98	98
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99⅜	99⅜
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	97	97
Chi Gt West 4s '59	68¼	67¼
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	70	72⅜
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	92¾	92¾
Chi Railway 5s '27	76	76
Chi & Nw 7s '30	100⅛	100⅛
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	95	94¾
Chi Ter Ha & SE in 5s '60	87	87
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	96¼	96¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	95¼	95¼
Colonial 6s ct	90½	90
Colum Gas & Elec 5s'52 Apl.	100	99
Colum Gas & Elec '52 May.	100	98⅛
Com Inv Trust 5½s	98	96
Com Inv Trust 6s	97	97
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	72	72
Con Gas 5½s '45	105	104½
Crown Wil Paper 6s	100⅝	100
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	55⅜	55⅜
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	100	100
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	99¾	99¾
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	60	60
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	98¾	98½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	105⅜	105⅜
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	106½	106½
Den & RG Wn '78	90⅝	90⅝
Dodge Bros s f 6s '40	96⅛	96
Dold Packing 6s '42	77	77
Duke-P Power 6s' 66	103⅞	103⅞
East Tenn Va G 5s '30	102⅛	102⅛
Erie 1st con 4s '96	85	85
Erie 5s '67	96	96
Erie 1st con 7s '20	101⅜	101⅜
Erie gen lien	79	79
Fed Lt & Tr 1st 6s '42	103	103
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	98½	98½
Gal Hous & Hend 5s '33	95	95
Gal Hous & San A 1st	99¼	99¼
Gen Cable 5½s	98⅞	98¾
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s' 37	102	101¾
Gen Steel 5½s rct	103¼	102½
Goodyear 5s '57	92¼	92
Gotham S Hos 6s rcts	91½	91½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	105	105
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	110	109
Great North 4½s '77 E	96½	96½
Great Northern 5½s '52	107⅜	107⅜
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	78½	78½
Hud & Man rfg 5s' 57	97⅛	97⅛
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	78½	77½
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	97⅜	96
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100	99½
Ill Cen 6½s '36	108	108
Ind Steel 5s '52	104¾	104¾
Int Paper 6s '55	94½	94½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	67½	67½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	57¾	57½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	94	93½
Int Tel & Tel cv 4½s	170	149
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	89	88⅜
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	101½	101⅜
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103½	103½
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	97¾	97¾
L'Autaro 6s	96½	95
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ww	104½	104½
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	93⅝	93⅝
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	81¾	81¾
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	59¾	59⅝
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	98¾	98¾
Mln & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	21¾	21¾
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	84½	84¼
Mo Pac 5s G	99⅝	99½
Mo Pac 5s F '77	98⅜	98
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	77	76¼
Mo Pac 5½s	112½	108
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	98½	98
N E T & T 5s '52	105	103¾
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	96⅝	96¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	105¼	105¼
N Y City 4½s Nov '57	102	102
N Y Edison 5s '44	102¾	102¼
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	101	101
NY GELH&P 5s '48	103½	103½
NY NH&H nc 4½s	91¼	90⅝
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	82	82
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	74¼	74¼
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	76½	76½
NY NH&H 4½s	91¼	90
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	105	104½
NY NH&H 6s cv	132⅜	132⅜
NY State Ry 6½s B '62	29¼	29⅛
NY Sus G W gen 5s '40	72	72
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	55½	55½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	98½	98½
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106	105⅞
NY Ry inc 6s '65	8½	8½
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	95	95
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	65½	65½
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	22½	22½
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	85½	85¼
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	100¼	100¼
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	101½	101
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	72	70½
Norf & W con 4s '96	91	91
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	99¼	99¼
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	64½	64½
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	111½	111
Nor Am Ed 5½s	103¼	102⅝
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	97½	97½
Nor Pac ur ln 4s '97	88¼	88¼
Nor Pac 5s C 2017	104⅞	104⅞
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	111½	111½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100¼	100
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106	106
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	104	104
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	100½	100
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	99⅝	99⅝
Otis Steel 6s '41	101⅜	101⅜
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100⅜	99⅝
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	103	102½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100⅜	100⅜
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	99¼	99¼
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	103	103
Pac Mo & Ind	97	97
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	106	106
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	98¼	98
Paramount Pan Las 6s '47	98⅝	98
Pathe Exc inc 7s '37	62	62
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	62	61
Pat Pass 5s	100½	100½
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	72	68
Penn R R con 4s '48	92¾	92¾
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	97⅞	97½
Penn R R 5s '64	102½	102½
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	108½	108
Penn R R col 7s '20	100⅝	100½
Penn R R 4⅜s	98½	98
Peoria & East inc 4s '90	32	32
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	103⅛	103⅜
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	91	90
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	87½	87
Phil & Read 6s	100	100
Phil & Read 6s	104	104
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	97⅞	97⅞
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	98	97½
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	97	97
Postal Tel Cable 5s	94¼	93
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	88	84½
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	208	208
Pub Svc Pw 5s '37	99⅛	99
Read rfg 4½s '97	98	97½
Pub Svc E & G 4½s	97½	97½
Pub Svc E & G 5s '65	103	103
Purity Baking 5s '48	94½	94
Read rfg 4½s '97	98	98
Remington Rand 5½s ww	53¾	55
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	102½	102½
Richfield Oil 6s ct	99¼	98½
Richfield Oil 6s ct	99¼	99
Rochester Gas 7s '46	109	109
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	99½	98¾
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	94⅝	94
St L & S F 4s A '50	88⅞	88½
St L & S F 4½s '53	89⅞	89⅞
St L & S F gen 5s '31	99⅞	99⅞
L & S F 5s B '50	102	102
St L & S F 5s B '50	102	102
St L S W con 4s '32	95⅞	95⅞
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	92⅞	92¾
St L S W 1st 5s '52	97¼	97¼
St P E 4½s ctf 6s '33	94	94
St P U Depot rfg 5s '72	107	107
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	104⅝	104
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	75¼	75
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	80	80
Seabd A L gold 4s st '50	71	69¼
Seabd A L adj 5s '49 ct	56¼	56½
Seabd A L con 6s '45	80½	79½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	75	74¾
Seabd AL adj 5s	63	63
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	99½	99½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	94	92½
Shell Union 5s '47	94½	94
Shubert Theater 6s '42	67	67
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	96⅛	96⅛
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	92¾	92¾
Sinclair Cn O 6s '37	99¼	99¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	99⅝	99½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101¼	101
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	95½	95½
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	93½	93½
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	90½	90½
Smith A O 6½s '33	101B	101⅝
South Bel Tel 5s wi	100⅜	100½
South P Rico Sug 7s '41	104	103½
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101	101
So Colo Pow 6s '47	103⅛	103
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	91	90
So Pac 4½s ww	98¾	98
So Ry gen 4s '56	89	88
So Ry con 5s '94	106¾	106¼
So Ry gen 6½s '56	121½	121½
So west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	103	103
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101½	101¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s 51	97	96½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	92⅞	92⅞
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	75	75
Tenn Copper 6s '25	101	100½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	105	105
Ter RR Asso St L rfg 4½s'53	97	97
Tex & Pac 5s C	97½	99¾
Tex G 5s rct wi	100⅛	99⅝
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	103	103
Tex & Pac 5s La div '31	99¾	99½
Texas Co 5s rct wi	100⅞	100
Truax Tr Coal 6½s	87¼	87¼
Trans Con 6½s ww	100¼	99⅜
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	53⅞	53½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	33¾	32¾
Trans Con 6½s ww	100¼	100
Ulster & Del con 5s '28 sta	85	85
Union El L & P 5½s '54	101¼	101¼
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	96¼	96
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	105⅞	105½
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	93½	93
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	88½	88½
Union Pacific 4½s '68	96	96
Union Pacific 4s '68	88	88
Uni Biscuit 6s '42	100	100
U S Rubber 5s '47	90	89
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100⅜	100
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	100½	99½
U S Steel s f 5s '63	109⅜	109⅜
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	92½	92½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	100½	99½
Util Lt Pw 5½s	90¼	90¼
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	75½	75½
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	100¼	100¼
Va Fy 5s '62	104½	104½
Wabash 4½s '78	90⅜	90⅜
Wabash 1st 5s '39	104	103
Wabash 1st 5s '39	104	103⅝
Wabash 5½s '75	103	103
Walworth 6s '45	94½	93⅝
Walworth 6½s '35	104	104
Warner Quin 6s	94¾	94½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	101	101
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	102	102
West Shore 4s 2361	85⅝	85½
West Va C C 6s '50	22½	22½
Western Electric 5s '44	102⅜	101
Western Maryland 4s '52	80½	80½
Western Pac 5s A '46	97¾	97½
Western Un 5s '51	102	101⅝
Wheeling Stl 4½s	87	85¾
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	101	100¼
White Eagle Oil 5½s	100⅛	100⅛
White Sew Mach 6s	84	84
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	37	37
Youngstown L&T 5s	100⅞	100¼
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100⅛	100¼
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	106½	106½
Wis Cen gen 4s '49	78	78

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Oct 24	Last Oct 23
3½s '47	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.7
1st 4¼s '47	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.10
4th 4¼s	98	99.19	99.22	99.1	99.22	99.20
US 4s '54	105.27	105.29	105.26	105.26	105.2
US 4¼s'52	109.26	110.	109.26	160.	109.2

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi 5s	83¾	82½
Antioquia 7s A '45	87	87
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	83	83
Adriatic El 7s	95½	95½
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '48	76	76
Allegheny 5s	86¼	86¼
Argentine 5½s '62	95	95
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99⅞	99⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99¼	99
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99⅛	99
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99½	99
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99⅛	99½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99½	99
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	99¼	99
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	100	100
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99½	98¾
Australia 4½s '57	85	84¾
Australia 5s '55	94⅛	94
Australia 5s '67	94	93¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	101½	101⅜
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	94¼	94
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	92⅞	92
Belgium (King) 6s '55	101	100¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	105⅜	105⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '55	107⅜	107½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105⅝	105⅝
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	116	114⅝
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110⅝	108⅝
Berlin 6s '53	89⅜	88½
Berlin El 6½s '59	90	89½
Berlin 6½s '50	98⅛	97½
Berlin El 6½s '51	90¾	90¾
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	88¾	88¾
Bogota (City) 8s '45	101	101
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58 ct	80	79½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	99⅞	99
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100¼	100
Bolivia 7s	83	82½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	94⅝	94¼
Brazil 6½s '26	87	86½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	105	105
Bremen 7s '35	99¾	99¾
Brisbane 5s '57	90⅞	90⅞
Budapest (City) 6s '62	75⅛	73½
Buenos Aires 6s '61	90⅜	90¼
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	99½	99
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	90	88½
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	96⅜	96¼
Can (Dom) 5s '31	99¾	99½
Can (Dom) 5s '52	102	101⅞
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	96	96
Chile 6s Jan '61	92⅝	92
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	90½	90
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	95	95
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	97½	97
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	92	92
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	92¼	92
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	92⅛	92
Chile (Rep) 6s Sept '61	92	92
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	102½	102¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	91¾	91⅜
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	95	95
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	73½	73½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	81	81
Colombia (Rep) 6s Oct '61	79⅝	78⅝
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	80¼	80¼
Coph'n (City) 5s '51	94¼	94¼
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	94⅜	94⅜
Costa Rica 7s '51	93⅝	92⅝
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	99	99
Cundinamarca (Rep) 6½s	77	75
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	107¼	107¼
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	107½	107½
Denmark 4½s '62	88⅜	87⅞
Danish Mun 8s A '46	109	109
Denmark (King) 6s '42	103¾	103
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	97½	97½
Denmark 5½s '55	101	100⅝
Dresden 7s '45	99⅜	99⅜
Dutch E I 6s '47	102¼	102¼
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102¼	102¼
Rst Fr R Co 7s '64	102¾	102¼
Fiat 7s '46	99⅝	99⅝
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	90½	90
Finland 5½s '53	84⅞	84⅞
Finland 5½s '58	84⅞	84⅜
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	90⅞	90⅞
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	93	93
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	98¾	98½
Fremarcia Des 7s '42	103	102
French Nat SS 7s '49	101½	101½
French (Rep) 7s '49	110	109⅝
French (Rep) 7½s '41	116	115¼
Germ 7s '49	106¾	106¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	88	87¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	83	80½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	83	81
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	94¾	94½
Germ Con Agr Bk 6½s ret	83	82½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	92	92
Germ G E 6s '48	90½	90½
Germ G E 6½s '40 war	92	92
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	94¾	94¼
Germ G E 7s '45	102	101½
Good Hope I&WS 7s '45	95	95
Graz 8s '54	95¼	95¼
Greek 7s '64	98	98
Greek 6s '68	82½	82¼
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	95	98
Hamburg 6s '40	95¼	95¼
Hungary Ld Mg 7½s A	91¾	91¾
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	101¼	101¼
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	91	90½
Hseder Steel 6s '48	83½	83½
Irish Free State 5s '60	96⅜	96⅜
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	94⅜	94⅜
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	92½	92½
Italy (King) 7s '52	95⅝	95½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94½	93⅞
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	99½	99¼
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	83⅝	83¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	101½	101½
Kreuger & Tol 5s ww	96½	95¼
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '49	99	99
Lyons (City) 6s '34	100	99¾
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	100¼	99⅞
Meridionale El 7s '57	99⅜	99⅜
Medellin 6½s	75	75
Mex 4s small A '04	12½	12½
Mex 4s small A '10	14	14
Mex (Rep) 5s ass'ted '45	20¾	20¾
Milan (City) 6½s '52	87½	86½
Minas 6½s	86½	86
Mex 6s small A '33	12	12
Nor (Rep) 6s '44	97¾	97¾
Milan (City) 6½s '52	87½	87

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Clubroom Contest

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

Part I

"OH, GIRLS, we're going to have it!" Sue Cameron dashed into the room and unceremoniously broke up the meeting of the Junior Literary Circle.

"We're going to have what?" asked Edith Grange, the president.

"That community house we've been hoping for, right here in Blanchardville. I heard some of the Women's Club members talking it over at our house. They think the town needs a place where it can have plays and lectures and concerts and parties and things, and they are going to see what can be done about it."

"And when the Women's Club members think the town needs something, they usually get busy and see that something's done about it," said Jean Hilker.

"They are going to see if someone won't give a site—perhaps Mr. Crawford will do that, they thought. He has so much land and a good many vacant lots around town. And then they are going to see about raising the money for the building and furnishings."

"How are they going to do that?" asked Margaret Baumer.

"Oh, they'll take up subscriptions, and have bazaars, I guess. They said everyone in Blanchardville would have a chance to help. I suppose by that they mean all the grown-ups. I wish we could do something to help, too. They were talking about having clubrooms of various kinds for different clubs to use, and wouldn't it be fine if we could fit up a clubroom for the Junior Literary Circle?"

"How about helping fit up a room for the Stuck-up Club?" came a teasing voice, and the girls turned to see Paul Grange, Edith's brother, with several of his best friends, standing in the doorway.

The Junior Literary Circle

When the girls had formed the Junior Literary Circle, some months before, the boys had derived a good deal of entertainment from the undertaking. Paul had declared that they were just aping their grown-up sisters, who had a reading club, and Jack Cameron had prophesied that they would soon grow tired of reading books and writing criticisms, and that their organization wouldn't last more than three months.

Whether or not the teasing strengthened the girls' loyalty to their circle, it is hard to say, but certainly the Junior Reading Circle grew and prospered, and the girls prepared papers and read books with undiminished zeal.

The girls had planned at first to invite the boys in for an occasional open meeting, and the boys had quite openly hinted that such an invitation would be acceptable to them. But so much teasing had made the girls change their minds. "If they think our club is such a joke they certainly wouldn't care to be asked to any of its meetings," said Sue.

"They certainly don't deserve to be," said Edith, severely.

"I think, anyway, they'd probably just spoil the meeting by some sort of practical joke," commented Jean, "and our club is no joke to us, and they needn't keep making fun of it."

So the boys, by way of getting even and of poking a bit of sly fun at the Junior Reading Circle, had formed an organization of their own, which they called the "Stuck-up Club." This was reported to be a very exclusive and dignified organization, and the boys were to be seen going to the meetings with large, impressive books under their arms.

"They needn't put on such airs," said Edith, rather scornfully, one morning. "They had their meeting at our house last night, in the attic, and honestly I thought the roof was coming down around our ears from the noise they made. They just have a good time, I believe, though they pretend to debate and do all sorts of serious things."

"Boys can make an awful lot of noise debating," said Sue, shaking her head sagely.

Paul Grange had found out about the meeting for this particular afternoon, scheduled to be held in his sister's room, and he had gathered such members of the Stuck-up Club as he could easily call together, and suggested that they invite themselves to the meeting. They had hoped to burst in upon the girls at the most serious moment of the afternoon, and were somewhat disappointed to find an informal group busily discussing the new community house. They stood quietly in the doorway for several minutes, for they were quite as interested as the girls were in the new project. But when Sue made her suggestion about fitting up a room for the Junior Literary Circle, Paul was unable to keep silent any longer, and he threw in the question about a room for the Stuck-up Club.

"I don't suppose there's anything to prevent the Stuck-up Club from fitting up a room for itself," said Edith, adding loftily, "I'd suggest that you take some measures to make the room sound-proof."

"Will there be enough rooms for us to have one if we fitted it out?" asked Jim Sanders eagerly.

"I guess so," replied Sue. "I heard them saying that if they could just finish off a few of the rooms at first, others could be finished later. And someone said that perhaps the various organizations in the town would like to take the responsibility of finishing off their own rooms."

"Well, if that's the case, I'll speak to the chairman about it," drawled Paul, speaking carelessly, but watching to see what the effect of his speech would be, "I'll put in a word for the Stuck-up Club, and if we don't get our room finished and furnished before the Junior Reading Circle, we'll—" he hesitated.

Jack's Proposal

"We'll have an open meeting and invite the members of the Circle," grinned Jack. "And if, by unforeseen accident, the Circle should get their room finished first, they'll have to have an open meeting for us."

"A contest, is it?" said Sue, her eyes shining. "All right. We're ready for you. Only please remember that the community house isn't even started yet."

"Aha," said Paul, with a sweeping bow, "but we have to work fast to get ahead of the distinguished members of your Circle, so we aren't losing any time." And by the way the boys turned and walked away, the girls felt that they must be going to the chairman at once.

The town of Blanchardville took up the idea of the Women's Club with enthusiasm. A community house was what the town needed—there was no doubt of that. They had no adequate place for concerts or dramatics or even large get-together parties and banquets, and the community house would provide for those needs as well as many others. There were to be small clubrooms in the basement, and these were to be fitted up by the various clubs. Blanchardville set to work with a will. Mr. Crawford donated a large sum, and other donations began to come in.

The chairman may have been somewhat surprised, but she was both interested and pleased when she was visited by a committee first from the Circle and later from the Stuck-up Club. "Yes, indeed, we want this community house to be of service to our boys and girls as well as to the rest of the town. It's to be a true community house. If you can provide your own suitable furnishings, you are welcome to the use of one of the basement rooms, provided your club isn't too small."

"Most of the boys around our age in Blanchardville belong to the Stuck-up Club," Paul affirmed, "and we're really doing some good work now—debates and discussions and all that sort of thing." It proved also that the Junior Literary Circle was more than willing to take in any girl of suitable age who was interested in books.

"Very well, then," the chairman told the representatives of each organization, "go right ahead. Only don't bother this busy committee. See what you can do on your own initiative. You say you are running a race with the other club in providing the necessary furnishings for your room, with a party and 'spread' as a prize. Now, supposing we offer some kind of a prize also. There's an electric plate in our old clubroom. With our new kitchen equipment in the community house, we don't need that. The winning club may have that to help them in preparing the 'spread.' And they may keep it for future use."

"We just must win, now," said Sue firmly. "The boys would never get through crowing over us if they won a stove right away from a girls' club."

"Now, how shall we go about raising money?" asked Margaret. "The boys can do lots of things we can't, like mowing lawns and running errands for stores after school, and all sorts of things."

"Well, we can take care of children and wash dishes and maybe do some plain sewing," said Sue. "That will do to begin with."

"But we've got to do a lot more than that if we're going to win this contest," said Jean.

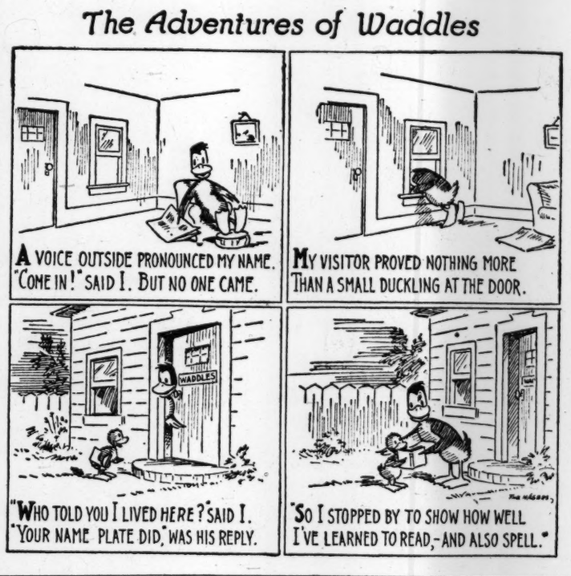
"We'll get to work on the things we know we can do, and meantime we'll be thinking hard of other ways and means," said practical Sue.

(To Be Continued)

Hubert, the Hippo

The wandering hippo, nicknamed Hubert, that strayed from its natural haunts in Zululand down to Durban, Natal, some months ago, has not yet been recaptured. No one seems to be a bit concerned about the presence of the huge animal which appears to have taken a liking to the civilized part of the country. The beast is now enjoying a holiday at a place known as Honeymoon Creek, on the outskirts of Umkomaas. He travels a long way in a long time, having traveled 80 miles in six months. Whereas he formerly delighted in a meal of half a ton of sugar cane, he has now cultivated a taste for cabbage and potatoes. A few days ago he made a daring raid upon a potato patch quite close to the Umkomaas Hotel, and then retired to the lagoon at Honeymoon Creek.

The Adventures of Waddles


A VOICE OUTSIDE PRONOUNCED MY NAME. "COME IN!" SAID I. BUT NO ONE CAME.
MY VISITOR PROVED NOTHING MORE THAN A SMALL DUCKLING AT THE DOOR.
WADDLES
"WHO TOLD YOU I LIVED HERE?" SAID I. "YOUR NAME PLATE DID," WAS HIS REPLY.
"SO I STOPPED BY TO SHOW HOW WELL I'VE LEARNED TO READ,—AND ALSO SPELL."

The Little Theater-in-the-Woods

BENEATH the star-studded, plum-colored canopy of the sky, with a stage carpet of green grass, back-drop and wings of colorful vines and shrubs and trees over which sails a glamorous golden disk of a moon, the children of Cheyenne Mountain School in Colorado Springs celebrate the autumn season by presenting their original play-pageant, "The Harvest Moon," in the school's unique little Theater-in-the-Woods.

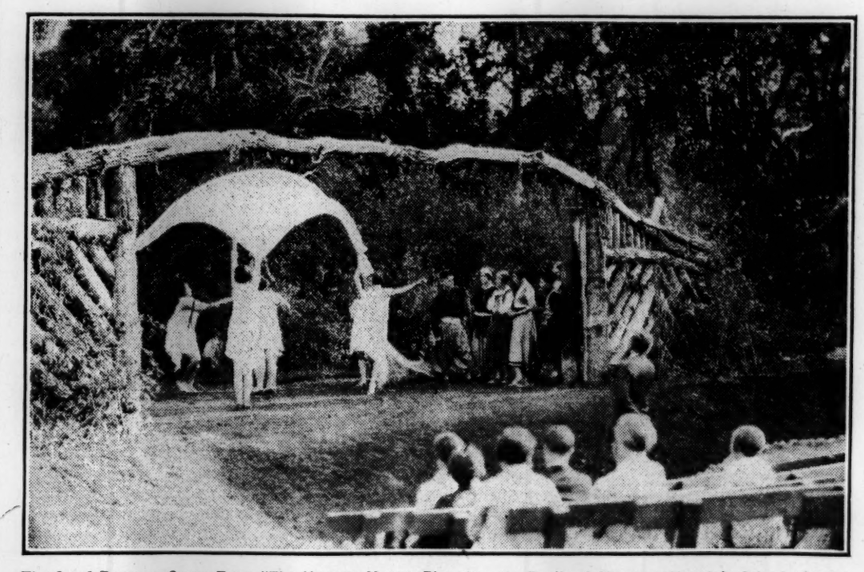
This woodland theater is the realization of a long cherished dream. The school felt the need of a more natural idyllic setting for their folk dancing and fairy plays and fanciful interpretive dances than that afforded by the indoor stage or the prosaic gym floor. Two years ago a seven-acre tract of natural woodland adjoining the school grounds was acquired, which provided not only an ideal environment for the nature-study program carried on by the pupils, but which also afforded a most promising site for the long desired out-of-door theater—an open grassy glade fringed about by a mass of woodsy shrubs and vine-draped trees.

Experiments were begun. A sketchy stage consisting of a long arch supported at the sides by log uprights was arranged, automobile headlights were focused upon the stage, the school audience supplemented by a number of interested parents occupied log seats out in front, and the children gave an impromptu performance of material already on hand to test out the possibilities of the new project. The lighting was inadequate, the seating arrangement unsatisfactory, the performance far from a finished production. But the effect was all and more than the most optimistic had anticipated. The moon and the night and the woodland setting cast a spell of enchantment over audience and performers alike. Both grown-ups and children were so enraptured with the experiment that the work of perfecting the threater and of constructing a play in harmony with the rustic setting was entered upon with great enthusiasm.

The original curved log was retained for the proscenium arch, extending on either side into a rustic screen of logs over which woodbine now trails a tapestry of vivid red leaves. The stage was cut down in front to form a terrace and the audience space graded so that a gradual upward slope toward the back makes it possible for those occupying rear seats to see as well as those nearer the front. A carpet of grass for the stage and additional shrubs and vines were planted. Three sections of seats for the audience were constructed out of huge logs to which were attached comfortable rustic backs. An effective lighting system was installed, details were perfected, and the little Theater-in-the-Woods was no longer a dream, but a delight-giving reality.

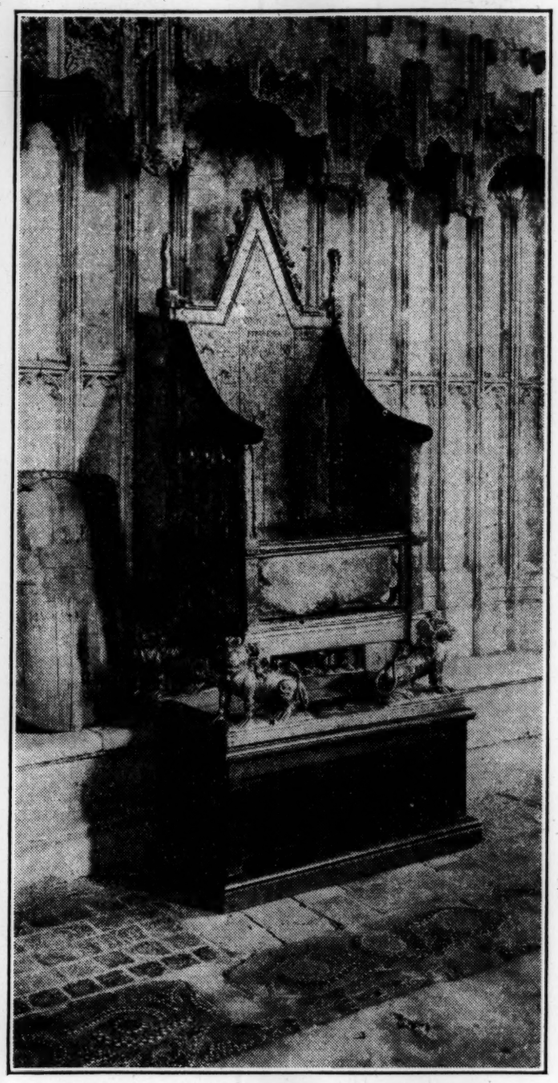
Then came the play-pageant, "The Harvest Moon." This production developed naturally out of the children's dramatic achievements and the requirements of the setting. The plot revolves about the harvest celebration of peasants in the rural community and brings about the natural introduction of colorful folk dances, capering trolls and elves, lovely interpretive dances of departing bluebirds and flowers, of falling leaves and frolicking squirrels, and the ethereal beauty of a balloon dance in which white-robed girls send shimmering white balloons wafting through the moon-drenched night like great gleaming pearls.

All of those who attend Cheyenne Mountain School, from the wee-est ones to the high school seniors, participate in this autumn festival, which not only intensifies their own enjoyment of the season but brings delight to everyone who sees "The Harvest Moon."



The Scarf Dance, a Scene From "The Harvest Moon," Played by the Pupils of Cheyenne Mountain School, Colorado Springs.

One of World's Most Famous Chairs



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Coronation Chair in Westminster Abbey, London, Showing the Stone of Destiny Immediately Below the Seat.

IT IS called the Coronation Chair, and under it is the "Stone of Destiny," a curious and precious thing. Walter of Dereham, the King's painter, wrought the chair for Edward I of England in the last year of the thirteenth century. He made it of oak, and overlaid it with gold and fair colors (which are gone, alas!), and a picture of Edward the Confessor, which is there yet. This lovely thing cost the King 100s., equal to £100 today, but it is only the setting for a more lovely jewel. That is "the Stone of Destiny," whose origin is lost in mist.

Who shall say how old it is, or whence it came? Some say (and some believe—perchance!) it is the pillar of stone upon which Jacob laid his head, and that it came to Tara in Ireland. Others, that Pharaoh's daughter, Scota, brought it from Egypt and gave her name to Scotland. But whatever its origin it came to rest, at least, in Scone, and in it, as the Scottish people thought, "the destiny of the kingdom was contained."

Their kings were crowned on it while the proud nobles stood by with their boots filled with earth, which they presently emptied, so that they stood on their own ground! Edward I brought it to London, and later when the kings of Scotland and England became one, the old saying was still fulfilled:

Where'er this stone is found
The Scots shall monarchs of that realm be crowned.

A Sanctuary for Wild Geese

IN THE very early days of history when sentence was often passed and executed before the case was properly considered, cities of refuge were provided, where sanctuary was given to the fugitive, until such time as he could have a fair trial.

The same idea of sanctuary—a place of refuge, though not today for fugitives—prevails at the present time in several countries, where beasts and birds can dwell in peace and security. One of these areas is a long narrow stretch of meadow land lying behind a line of sand hills on the east coast of England. On the sand hills grows a wide belt of fir trees, sheltering the fields from sea winds, while on the other side of the marsh rises a wooded hill.

These grass meadows have been kept for years as a sanctuary for the wild geese. The birds arrive there from northern nesting grounds in October. Before dawn the gaggle of their voices can be heard far out to sea and, as the light grows stronger, long skeins of these birds can be seen high up in the sky, looking, in the distance, like wisps of smoke. Nearer they come, uttering their incessant call notes, until the marshland is below them; then, turning, they whirl in a spiral dive, to land on their meadows.

It is a wonderful guidance that brings these geese straight across the North Sea from Scandinavia to their own particular sanctuary in England. They do not pass up and down the coast looking for it, but fly straight as an arrow for home. It is interesting to watch the birds there during the winter months, for they thoroughly realize that the sense of peace and protection is theirs to enjoy.

During the morning they come in from sea, land in flocks on the marsh, and go to sleep, leaving a few on sentry-go to warn them in case of need. Every now and then some will wake up and begin cropping the grass near by before relieving the sentries who, in their turn, go to sleep.

By the afternoon they are really hungry and are away to fields where food is more plentiful, but toward evening back they come again from all directions, preparatory to departing to their sand banks for the night.

As the light fades in the sky and dusk begins to settle down on the meadows, the geese know it is time to be off. The murmur of their voices can be plainly heard, all nature has gone to sleep around them, and a brooding silence prevails, bringing with it a feeling of comfort and security which the birds themselves seem loth to leave.

Here and there small parties rise up, wheel high into the sky and, gaggling noisily, pass over the fir trees out to sea. Then silence again, till another flock starts on its way. They can be heard plainly enough, but only when flying across a clear bit of sky can they be seen. At last the remainder depart, leaving behind them a silence deep and profound. Only on moonlight nights will they delay their departure a little longer.

Do They See in the Dark?

MANY people have the idea that cats, owls, rats, mice, and other creatures of the night can see in the dark; and they also think that owls and bats are dazzled by a bright light. As a matter of fact owls, like all sensible things, love the sun!

The common error that owls cannot see in the daytime is easily explained. When an owl is disturbed, but not sufficiently alarmed to fly away, it draws itself up and sits blinking at the intruder. This blinking is only a sign of nervousness. The idea that an owl cannot see in the daytime is just as mistaken as the idea that it can see in the dark. By "dark" we do not mean merely night, for most nights are not really dark. There is some light, although faint, when there is no moon, but far removed from complete darkness. The owl is specially able to gather in the faintest rays of light, and so can see when we might think we were in almost total darkness.

It is the same with the cat. She cannot see any better than we can when there is really no light at all. As for the fox and many other creatures that roam the countryside at night time, they, too, must have some glimmer of light to help them upon their way. In real darkness they are helpless, and on those rare nights of complete darkness, they have to stay at home and be patient!

But there are creatures which can find their way—though they do not actually see where they are going—even when it is really dark. They are the rats and mice. Rats and mice can go their way unerringly in the dark as in the light of day. Their whiskers help them, for the long hairs that decorate their muzzles are sensitive organs of touch.

Many animals that hunt during the night possess similar whiskers. The cat's whiskers are particularly fine. In addition to those on her upper lip she has feelers beneath her chin, at the sides of her face, and over each eye. The stoat has similar whiskers at the back of its forelegs, just above what we might call its wrist.

There is one creature which comes out when the sun is sinking, yet has neither whiskers of any account nor specially developed eyes: this is the bat. The bat is clever at catching tiny insects in the gray dusk, when we can hardly distinguish its form, let alone see anything so tiny as a gnat.

Some naturalists believe that certain kinds of bats have peculiar organs to help them in their search for food during the twilight hours, such as the extraordinary leaflike tufts on the nose of the Horseshoe Bat, and the immense ears of the Long-eared Bat, which are folded and unfolded like giant feelers.

The Long-eared Bat, like other bats, can see very well with its sharp little eyes, so the expression "blind as a bat" has no sense in it. Moreover a bat can see in the sunshine.

The Mail Bag

Reykjavik, Iceland

In the Mail Bag of July 6 in your paper I saw a letter from Evelyn C., Oak Bluffs, Massachusetts, where she promises to answer any letters that come to her. I therefore send this letter to your paper, hoping you will kindly forward this letter to her. Katla P.

[It was interesting to receive a letter from Iceland, Katla. We have forwarded your letter to Evelyn.—Ed.]

Washington, D. C.

Dear Editor:

One night while I was at our Girl Scouts meeting, the captain put up her hand for quiet, then she said, "I have a grand surprise for you; I have just received an invitation from Mrs. Hoover, inviting all the troops in Washington to the White House lawns on Oct. 5 for Play Day and to meet Miss Ishbel MacDonald. I hope you all can go."

We arrived in due time at the White House grounds and were received on the lawn by all the other girls, who were playing games. We joined in, and after a while Mrs. Hoover, Miss Ishbel MacDonald and a couple of the head Scout captains were seen coming toward us. We were then told to go to a nice grassy knoll, and we formed a half circle around them. Miss MacDonald talked to us about the good times she had in Scotland and the hikes she went on. Then Mrs. Hoover talked to us for a while.

Afterward we were given apples, lemonade and ice cream for refreshments. Best of all, they gave everyone a couple of roses from the White House gardens.

I hope my Mail Bag friends will enjoy reading about my trip, and I hope to hear from some new friends.

Joy H.

[Thank you, Joy. That must have been an interesting experience.—Ed.]

Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, and if it is printed I hope I may secure some foreign correspondents. I am 15 years old and attend East Technical High School. We have many sports and enjoy them very much.

I live in Cleveland, the fifth largest city in America. The tallest building is the Union Terminal which is 52 stories high. There are many other large structures and it shows a great improvement during the last few years. On the Public Square is the Soldiers and Sailors Monument and in the interior are large bronze tablets with names of Civil War heroes.

Every summer thousands go bathing in Lake Erie, and steamers go to different cities which are situated along the Lake Erie coast.

My favorite hobby is drawing. I am also interested in coin collecting and collecting newspapers from different parts of the world. If anyone wishes to exchange papers or coins I'll be glad to do so. Adolph B.

Hobart, Tasmania

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag, although I read The Christian Science Monitor, which we use for our library. I think it contains much useful information for everybody.

I am 19 years old and would welcome correspondents from any country and would be pleased to forward stamps to them. My home is in Tasmania, a little island situated at the southern end of Australia separated by about 200 miles of water. Tasmania is noted for its genial climate and beautiful scenery and many tourists from England and abroad visit here. Camping grounds are also plentiful with abundance of water. Elsa S.

S. Rhodesia, South Africa

Dear Editor:

It is little more than a year since I last wrote. I want to thank you for the many and interesting correspondents I have made through the Mail Bag.

My last letter was addressed from The Strand, Cape. Since then we have moved. Rhodesia is a lovely country. Once one gets out of town one has miles and miles of open fields to oneself. The climate is glorious and wonderfully healthy.

Bulawayo is the largest town in Rhodesia. It is near many interesting places such as the Matoppo Hills, closely associated with Cecil John Rhodes, and the Khami Ruins. The Zimbabwe Ruins, which are very beautiful, are only about 130 miles from here. How they originated, no one knows. Probably they are the ruins of some native fort which was built before Rhodesia was inhabited by Europeans.

My sister Gwenyth, who is 17, and I would be very pleased if girls from Sweden, Greece, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Australia or New Zealand would write to us. I am 15 years of age and collect stamps, school colors and coins. I am very fond of gymnastics and all outdoor games. Another sister, Phyllis (20) would like to correspond with either a Japanese or a Chinese girl.

With best wishes to yourself and all the Mail Baggers,

Sylvia D.-H.

Harrogate, Yorkshire, England

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, and I should just like to thank you for the opportunity you give us of corresponding with other children. I have no pen friends yet, but I am hoping now to get a few. I would answer any letters I get from girls from any part of the world.

Harrogate, the place where I live, is often called the "Queen of English Watering Places," and really it would be difficult to find a lovelier spot. We are right in the center of the loveliest places in England. Fountains Abbey, Bolton Abbey, York Minster and Ripon Cathedral are all only a few miles off, and in the town itself we have wide extensive moors, and pine woods and valley gardens which are known for their beauty all over England.

We have also a wide open "Stray," on which this year was held the Royal Show. Visitors came from America, France, in fact, from all over the world. The animals were magnificent, and there was a most interesting stall featuring Canadian products. Of course, it was impossible to see it all, as it stretched all over the Stray. I was told that to walk around all the stalls and exhibition places would have meant a walk of nearly seven miles. To walk this with the place crowded would have been practically impossible, but we did the best we could, and were content. The Duke of York came to open it, and was enthusiastically received.

I am 17 years of age and attend the Sunday School of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Harrogate. With best wishes to the editor and the staff,

Mary S.

Twin Falls, Idaho

Dear Editor:

Thank you very much for sending my letter on to its destination. It seems so nice to have a friend that one has not met. I notice that most of the letters written to the Mail Bag are from girls in the United States and most of the foreign ones from boys.

The district around Twin Falls is all developed by irrigation. If it was still dry it would be only sand and sagebrush. One o fthe largest bridges in the world crosses the Snake River Canyon about two miles from town.

My hobby is stamp collecting. I think the Mail Bag is a fine idea for stamp collectors as they can exchange the stamps of their country with somebody in a different country. My favorite sports are swimming, diving and basketball.

William R.

Will the following please send in their full names and addresses, as there are letters waiting for them?

Mary A. Dallas, Texas; Mary H., Miami Beach, Fla.; Betty K., Chicago, Ill.; Olive M., Fort Lauderdale, Fla.; Jean N., South Pasadena, Calif.; Laura B., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Lucille M., Evansville, Wyo.; Alma M., Columbus, O.; Marian M., Sydney, Australia; Lewis B., Columbia, Mo.; Walter M., Dallas, Tex.; Zenna W., New York; Phyllis B.; Jean C., Washington, D. C.; Marjorie P., El Paso, Tex.; Birdie M. (Hazel Pak), Detroit, Mich.; Coragene M., Carmel, Calif.; Joy C., Havana, Cuba; Jean S., Maywood, Ill.; Ellwood, Detroit, Mich.; Dorothy R., New Lisbon, N. J.; Ben I., Sacramento, Calif.; Opal S., Los Angeles, Calif.; Christina L., Victoria, B. C., Canada; Dick C., Portland, Ore.

Current Events

The Golden Jubilee of Light

THIS week has witnessed a world-wide celebration in honor of Thomas A. Edison for his "gift of light," the incandescent lamp. Over the radio came a chorus of praise from many of the world's most famous natural scientists, including Prof. Albert Einstein, who spoke from Berlin.

Of all the celebrations, the Edison observance in Dearborn, Mich., which President Hoover attended, was the most complete and enthusiastic. Here, the President, Mr. Edison, and a number of distinguished visitors were guests of Henry Ford at a banquet in the great inventor's honor in the Edison Institute of Technology. This institute has been established by Mr. Ford as a permanent memorial to Mr. Edison, and was formally dedicated on this historic occasion.

After the banquet there was reenacted one of the great episodes in the history of the world's invention—a reconstruction of the moment of success in the humble workshop actually used by the inventor, which had been moved piece by piece from its original location by Mr. Ford.

Then followed the President's speech, a fine tribute, not only to the inventor, but to all who spend their lives in the search for truth with but little thought of material reward.

"Our scientists and inventors are among our most priceless national possessions," the President said. "There is no sum that the world could not afford to pay these men who have that originality of mind, that devotion and industry to carry scientific thought forward in steps and strides until it spreads to the comfort of every home; not by all the profits of all the banks in the world can we measure the contributions which these men make to our progress.

"And they are the least interested in the monetary results. Their satisfactions are in their accomplishments—in the contribution of some atom of knowledge which will become part of the great mechanism of progress. These discoveries are not material for headlines. Their names are usually known but to a few.

"But the Nation owes them a great honor and is proud to demonstrate through Mr. Edison that their efforts are not unappreciated. The country can well pay its tribute to the men of this genius by expanding the facilities for their labors. The Nation today needs more support for research, and it needs still more laboratories. To that Mr. Ford is making a generous contribution. . . .

"And scientific research means more than its practical results in increased living comfort. The future of our Nation is not merely a question of the development of our industries, of reducing the cost of living, of multiplying our harvests, or of larger leisure. We must constantly strengthen the fiber of national life by the search for truth. From its pursuit we shall discover the unfolding of beauty, we shall stimulate the aspiration for knowledge, we shall ever widen human understanding."

Kingdom of the Southern Slavs

Since last January King Alexander of Jugoslavia has been the Dictator of his country, "the Mussolini of Jugoslavia." At that date he abolished Parliament, reorganized the Government, and named a nonpartisan Cabinet. His aim is to free his country from internal quarrels and unite it as one nation. Until lately the official title of Jugoslavia was the "Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes," so that the country's very name bore witness to the diversity of race which is its most difficult problem. How are Serbs, Croats and Slovenes to be welded into one nation? King Alexander evidently feels that one important step is to give the country a new name, for he has lately decreed that henceforth it is to be known simply as the "Kingdom of Jugoslavia."

Jugoslavia is one of the younger nations of Europe. It became a nation only after the World War. It comprises the ancient state of Serbia and other states, most of which were once parts of the Austro-Hungarian Empire—Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, Croatia, and Slavonia.

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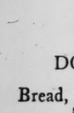
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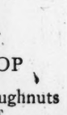

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New York

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: ANSELM MAYER ROTHSCHILD.

Where: Germany.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: Eldest son of Anselm Moses Bauer, a Jew of Frankfort-on-the-Main, who founded the great banking family of Rothschild. Bauer was originally a merchant, but later he set himself up as a money-lender at the sign of the "Red Shield," which in German is written Rothschild. So astute was he in his financial transactions that he became agent for the local ruler or landgrave, afterward William, Elector of Hesse-Cassel. There is a popular tradition to the effect that, when the landgrave was forced to flee from his territory because of the entry of the French, he handed all his treasure over to Rothschild, who buried it in the corner of his garden. As the old man saw opportunities to dispose of the treasure to good advantage, he would dig it up; and so well did he contrive his transactions that, when the Elector returned, Rothschild gave him back the value of his treasure plus 5 per cent interest.

The original Rothschild had five sons and five daughters. Soon branches of his business were opened in Vienna, London, Paris and Naples, being presided over by the various sons. In this way, Anselm Mayer, the eldest son, whose portrait is published herewith, took over charge of the original house which his father had established at Frankfort; he was later a member of the royal Prussian privy council of commerce, Bavarian consul and court banker. Solomon became head of the Vienna branch: while a third brother, Nathan Mayer, went to England and there built up the system of powerful and far-reaching transactions which eventually placed the house of Rothschild in its unique position in the world of finance.

In these transactions the Rothschilds have had the reputation of boldness combined with great skill. he tremendous influence of the house in promoting loans, not for individuals but for governments, is said to date from the successful negotiation of some drafts which the Duke of Wellington made on the English Government, which that Government was temporarily unable to make good. The Rothschilds believed in the ultimate overthrow of Napoleon and risked their all in the upholding of the cause of the opposing allied forces. Later Nathan Mayer, most powerful of the early Rothschilds, became financial agent for practically every civilized government in the world. The Rothschilds have known titles and distinctions; they have been influential not only in financial, but in circles political, charitable and artistic. And it all started, most dramatically, from the vision and ability of a humble Jew who lived in the ghetto of Frankfort-on-the-Main.

A Word a Day

Delight

As a noun this word indicates a high degree of pleasure or gratification; as a verb it means to affect with great pleasure, to please highly.

Our modern spelling may be regarded as somewhat arbitrary in view of the history of the word. We find it in Middle English where the noun was spelled *delit*, and the verb *deliten;* then going back through the Old French we find *deliter*, and, still earlier, *deleiter*. The Latin form was *delactare*, "to delight," a frequentative of *delicere*, "to allure" (*de*, "fully," and *lacere*, "to allure").

Words commonly associated with "delightful" are "delicious" and "delectable." "Delicious" pertains principally to the senses of taste and smell, whereas "delightful" suggests the pleasures derived from the exercise of feeling, or sentiment. "Delectable" appears mostly in poetry or high prose with a somewhat humorous or ironical note.

De-light' is accented on the second syllable: sound the *e* as in *event*, *i* as in *ice*, *gh* silent.

"She delighted her audience with her singing."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Brevities

Detroit News: A theater in London has its programs printed in a radioactive ink which is legible in the dark. It is understood if it works out well, they may publish the London newspapers in the same ink, in case of fog.

Arkansas Gazette: The new petite-sized automobile is listed as having a seating capacity of two. Like all other cars, you multiply by five to arrive at the collegiate capacity.

Kansas City Star: We should think a good prospect for the salesman of a front-drive car would be a fellow who lost the rear end out of his last motorcar.

Winston-Salem Journal: Modern refinement of the division of labor: Dad starts the furnace while Son starts the car.

Life: Experiments are being made with rubber paving for streets, and we are for it if, after it is dug up for something, it will snap back in place.

San Francisco Chronicle: You can tell when you've taken the wrong turn and got off the highway. The scenery doesn't urge you to buy anything.

Pathfinder: When Coolidge said, "I do not choose to run," he did not mean serially in the magazines.

A Quotation for Today

LIFE is an opportunity for service; not as little as we dare, but as much as we can.
—B. F. WESTCOTT

The Children's Corner

John Spaniel Wins a Victory

ONE morning, Mrs. Cocker Spaniel called her son John to her and straightened his collar.

"My child," she said, "you are going to a new home today, and I hope you will always remember your excellent up-bringing, and be a good and obedient puppy."

John Spaniel said that he would do his best to remember, and that he hoped there would be plenty of bones in his new home.

Soon after that, his new mistress came for him, and immediately John

"Are You the New Dog?" Asked Mrs. Topsy Kat.

licked her hand, and she exclaimed, "Oh, you darling!" So that was a good start.

Then John kissed his mother, and said, "Good-by, and thank you very much for all your kindness," to his master, and trotted after his new mistress into the wide world.

The first place they visited there was a shop where his mistress bought a long leather cord.

"That's what they call a leash thing," said John Spaniel to himself. "Specks she must have a badly brought-up pup somewhere."

She called him, and he turned to follow her out of the shop. But, instead, she fastened the leash thing to his collar.

John Spaniel was more than horrified.

"Whatever have I done, dear mistress?" his brown eyes, implored. "Please explain, and it shall never happen again."

But she just pulled him by that leash thing, out of the shop and down the street. And he simply couldn't wag his tail for anything. (If you'd been a cocker spaniel, you wouldn't have been able to, either.) He wondered whatever he had done to be fastened up like a pup with no manners.

At last they got to his new home, and there he noticed a small black cat. But he would have been too much upset to bother about shaking paws only she came across and rubbed against him.

"Are you the new dog?" she asked. "I was so sorry to see you tied up like that. The truth is (she lowered her purr) our mistress doesn't quite understand dogs."

"Oh, is that it?" barked John Spaniel. "I thought I must have done something terribly wrong, though I simply didn't know what."

That made things a tiny bit better. "However can I 'splain that I'm not that kind of dog?" he asked.

Mrs. Topsy Kat simply didn't know, though she gave up the whole of one washing time to think about it. "You see, it's not the sort of thing that happens to one of the Kat family," she remarked.

John Spaniel went on considering things for several days, and then in the middle of one night a perfectly splendid idea woke him up, and whispered itself. He smiled a beautiful dog smile, and then sighed with relief, and went to sleep.

Well, the next day John was so anxious to go for a walk that he actually brought the leash thing and dropped it at his mistress's feet. And when at last they did get out, he almost wagged his tail.

Presently his mistress fastened him to a lamp post, and went into a shop.

"I shall have to hurry up about it," growled John to himself, and for a while he was so busy that he had no time even to look at any relations and friends who happened to pass.

Then he lay down on the pavement, with his nose on his paws, muttering, "Oh, I do hope that will 'splain."

When his mistress came back nearly an hour later, she found John lying in exactly the same spot as before. "It was a good thing I tied you up, old chap," she said.

But when she went to untie him, she found that he had bitten right through the leash thing!

He watched her face wistfully, and suddenly she looked most ashamed of herself.

"I see—that's the kind of dog you are," she exclaimed softly.

John wriggled all over with delight. "Yes, that kind of dog," he barked joyfully.

Then she took off the useless bit of leash thing, and he trotted after her as good as gold.

And since then they have both almost forgotten what a leash thing looks like!

A Child to a Parrot

Pretty Poll, pretty Poll,
Sitting in the sun,
Saying not a single word
Unto anyone,

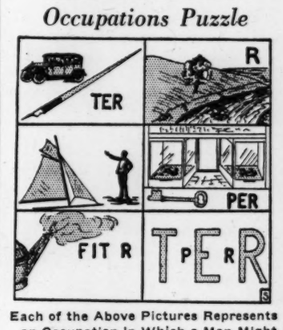
Are you thinking of a land
Very far away—
Tropic skies and shining sand,
Ships on the blue bay?

Do you miss those sunny hours,
Comrades left afar?
Do you like our snowy North,
Alien that you are?

Pretty Poll, pretty Poll,
Set your perch a-swing;
Play it is a tropic branch
Where you used to cling!

FRANCES CROSBY HAMLET.

Occupations Puzzle



Each of the Above Pictures Represents an Occupation in Which a Man Might Engage.

Answer to Arithmetic Puzzle:
"It is well to learn the difference between finery and fineness."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Recognition of Loyalty
(From the Williamsport Sun)

AT A recent meeting of their employees, J. Henry Heilman, T. Newton Heilman, May Heilman Spangle and William Clifford Heilman, constituting the partnership of A. H. Heilman & Co. announced their intention to give to their employees the furniture factory at Montoursville, which they and their predecessors have been operating for many years, the ground upon which the buildings stand, all manufactured furniture, work in process, stocks and accounts receivable, and the entire stock of merchandise now contained in the Heilman building, corner of West Third and Pine Streets, in Williamsport, as well as that contained in their warehouse and garage. The accounts receivable of the retail business, together with the automobile trucks and other equipment, were included in the gift.

The intention of the partnership to make the gift was announced by J. Henry Heilman, who explained that he and the other members of the company for a long time had in contemplation a gift of this character, in recognition of the service and loyalty of their employees, and their contribution to the success of the several enterprises

John B. Grove, a veteran employee, was spokesman for the recipients of the firm's generosity, thanking the donors for their gifts and for the appreciation and confidence of which it is an expression.

The formalities closed with the presentation to each employee of a closed envelope containing his or her proportionate share of the stock in the new corporation. A moving scene followed, when the employees shook hands with the various members of the firm and tried to express their gratitude.

In Lighter Vein

Pearson's

Small Boy (to remover of leaves): "Hi, mister, wait a minute, here's another one comin'."

The Lawyer's Fee

Bursting open the door marked "Private," the butcher confronted the local lawyer.

"If a dog takes a piece of meat from my shop, is the owner liable?" he asked the man behind the desk.

"Certainly," replied the lawyer.

"Very well; your dog took a piece of steak worth a half a dollar about five minutes ago."

"Indeed," he replied smoothly. "Then, if you give me the other half, that will cover my fee."—*Wall Street Journal.*

When He's Wrong, He's Right

Proprietor (talking to clerical force): "And remember, above all, that the customer is always right!"

Cautious Salesman: "Yes, but I had quite a job this morning trying to straighten out a customer who insisted that he was wrong."

This Parking Problem

"Why have you been sitting in your car all the afternoon?"

"I'm waiting for two gentlemen."

"Who are they?"

"The one who owns the car in front of me and the one who owns the car in back."—*Judge.*

New Appeal

Small Child: "Daddy, can I have a dime?"

Daddy: "I haven't got a dime."

Small Child: "Then can I have one of those small dollar bills?"

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

I started a new collection of bones and things today and I had an awful time trying to decide where to put it
So I roamed around and looked and looked for a suitable place to put it
My last one got raked up with a lot of leaves and I said to myself "Nothing like that is going to happen to this one if I can help it"
But the front porch was about the only place I could find that wasn't all cluttered up with a lot of leaves
So on the front porch it went!

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What book is the world's best seller? — *Mirror of World Opinion* 20
2. What is referred to as "Mussolini's American Empire"? *Editorial* 20
3. How many licensed aviators are there in the United States?—*Odds and Ends*.... 20
4. How many passengers ride in elevators in New York City every day? — *Random Ramblings* 20
5. What will be the prevailing color for men's early winter clothes?—*Fashions Page* .. 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor
Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The French Cabinet Crisis

THE Briand Ministry has fallen. An adverse vote in the Chamber was not unexpected, since the deputies have shown public dissatisfaction with the Foreign Minister's handling of controversial matters at the Hague conference. But it is highly improbable that the French Parliament will refuse to ratify the international agreement on the Young plan, or will fail to fulfill the promises made of an early evacuation of the Rhineland. A definite repudiation of the Hague arrangements is not even practical politics. Happily the defeat of M. Briand is largely technical; it was on a question of dates and not on the main issues.

Thus there is every likelihood that, with a new Cabinet, the Chamber, having made its gesture, will acquiesce in what has already been done, rather than reopen, with incalculable consequences, disputes which are better closed. France has nothing to gain by creating European difficulties; and there is no reason to believe that it will push its opposition to M. Briand's policy to extremes.

There have been evidences that the general trend of things in France is toward moderation. The actual majority in the Chamber leans toward the Right. This has not prevented it in the past from supporting M. Briand's liberal policies which were indorsed by M. Poincaré. If M. Briand is obliged to abandon the Premiership, it is to be hoped that he will be able to retain the office of Foreign Minister. As Prime Minister he was regarded as a politician, while as Foreign Minister he has become a technician. Certainly he has been severely criticized: the extreme Radicals criticized him because he did not move fast enough; while the Nationalists grumbled because he moved too fast. Yet the Radicals are well aware that he cannot proceed at a greater pace, and the Nationalists realize that the so-called "liquidation of the war" is unavoidable and beneficial.

There is little use in again discussing what belongs to the past; there are other problems facing France in the future. Whether M. Briand, M. Tardieu, or another, occupies the place of Prime Minister or Foreign Minister in January, when the great five-power naval conference is due to be held, it will be his business to find some way out of the deadlock that has been reached with Italy. That deadlock may prove to be more apparent than real. Italy catches up the popular demand for parity, and is not disposed to be content with less than naval equality with France. France, on the other hand, protests that it has wider interests than Italy, which can concentrate its ships in the Mediterranean. The problem sounds formidable, but what is really at stake is Italian prestige; and provided that is satisfied, a compromise can be reached.

If France were nominally to accept parity with Italy, thus safeguarding Italian prestige, but were, before the conference, to come to a private understanding by which Italy would in practice build only such part of its quota as would suffice for its Mediterranean needs, while France, building beyond its Mediterranean needs, would undertake to employ its marginal fleet only outside the Mediterranean—if a "gentlemen's agreement" on these lines could be framed—then the main stumblingblock would be overcome.

Byrd's Season Begins

POLAR exploration assays its successes by the shadow which the explorer's preparations cast before him. Shadows in the antarctic are long indeed. There, as in no other region on the globe, laborious preparations are the price of safety. Amundsen balanced his calculations to the fraction of a pound. Scott, less well equipped, ended his chapter with a valiant tragedy.

As the first dog teams of the Byrd Expedition start southward, they present a forceful picture of the lengths to which adequate preparations must go. Two hundred frozen miles lie ahead of them, and yet they will attempt no research. Their job is to lay down four depots, fifty miles apart, and return to the base at "Little America," on the icy shore of the Bay of Whales. The exploration will come later, when a geological party follows their trail and extends it for an additional 200 miles to the Queen Maud Range, where it will attempt to solve some of the rocky puzzles of the "last great unknown." Meanwhile they will have established additional depots to enable Commander Byrd to "walk home" should his airplane be forced down during the south pole flight.

The trail-marking borrows a leaf from Amundsen's book. A flag on a bamboo strip will be stuck in the snow every quarter of a mile. A snow beacon with a flag will be erected at every noonday stop. In addition to the large snow mounds marking the food caches, a line of flags will be placed for five miles in each direction at right angles to the trail.

But these are only a suggestion of the precautions. Over part of the route, as described in radio dispatches to the New York Times, the men will go roped together, with their alpine lines fastened to special belts. One man will go ahead, and if he falls through a snow bridge, the others can pull him back by the rope. Sledges will be lashed together for the same purpose. Over the worst territory the men will carry bamboo poles as an additional safeguard against unseen crevasses.

Thus they approach with a measure of confidence the wide expanse which Amundsen, on his return from the pole, was amazed to see for the first time in clear weather. It was a stretch more than three and one-half miles wide where the surface had fallen in, leaving "the most horrible yawning gulfs . . . from which wide cracks ran out in all directions."

But what astonished Amundsen was not the character of this labyrinth of crevasses, but the fact that he had already crossed it three times. This he had done under conditions of poor visibility without realizing the feat which he was accomplishing. Twice he found his way across the seemingly impassable stretch when he was laying his advance depot. He crossed it a third time on the journey to the pole. He then proceeded to traverse it for the fourth time on the successful return to his base.

Amundsen's ability to meet conditions of this unforeseen character was aided by his use of each new experience to further his preparations. He found his 165-pound sledges too heavy. During the winter, working in a cubicle cut in the ice of the Ross Barrier, he and his men rebuilt them so that they weighed only forty-five pounds. Endless details of this character forged the story of his success. So it is with the Byrd expedition. Every step which they are taking tells of the most careful planning. They match fortitude with foresight. They temper courage with preparedness. By this means they also add achievement to adventure.

Austria's Private Armies

JOHANN SCHOBER, the new Chancellor of Austria, merits at least the moral support of his countrymen and the commendation of neighboring states for his determined effort to bring about the disbandment of the private political armies which have kept the Republic in a constant state of turmoil for two years. The armed formations are known as the Heimwehr, the defense force of the Christian Socialists, and the Schutzbund, the military organization of the Social Democrats. Clashes and threats of conflict between these two bodies, greater in numerical strength than the regular army, have done much to damage Austria's prestige abroad and rendered progress at home difficult.

By the reforms which Dr. Schober has introduced into Parliament the existence of private armies would no longer be possible. Complete reliance for security would be placed upon the gendarmerie and other state-constituted bodies. In this move the Chancellor has the bulk of the Nation behind him, and as he has the professed confidence of some Heimwehr leaders and the assurance of co-operation from a section of the Social Democrats, there is a glimmer of hope that his efforts will be crowned with success. The other reforms which he has introduced may not be quite so acceptable. They provide for a complete overhauling of the Legislature and Executive. They enlarge the powers of the President, who may appoint and dismiss ministers, summon and dissolve Parliament, take command of the army and act in certain circumstances without ordinary parliamentary machinery.

Sweeping as the changes are, and certain as they are to encounter opposition, the Chancellor deems them necessary in a country where there is admittedly almost a complete lack of tolerance in political life. But their adoption is dependent upon the support of the dominant political parties, and the sincerity of these parties, whose desire for more stable conditions has found expression on numerous occasions, will be put to the supreme test. The outcome is awaited with interest, for the problem of the Republic in its militaristic phase is one which concerns not Austria alone, but the whole of central Europe, where private armies have been regarded as a serious menace to peace.

Publicity for Lobbyists

SOME seventeen states now provide for the registration of paid lobbyists. Another thirteen make improper lobbying punishable by fine or imprisonment. It is high time to consider whether a similar registration bill is not needed for the Federal Government, as proposed by Senator Caraway, particularly in the light of the evidence being submitted to the subcommittee investigating the subject.

Lobbying in America is at least as old as Congress, but methods have changed since Pendleton's Game Rooms flourished on Pennsylvania Avenue before the Civil War, when Pendleton was famous as king of lobbyists and "broker of parliamentary notes." Indeed, it is recognized that some modern lobbying is of a legitimate nature. The original Caraway bill defined a lobbyist as "one who shall engage for pay to attempt to influence legislation by the National Congress." Defined in this way, the word certainly includes agents for social reform organizations, and various reputable business organizations who, in fact, have really become a part of the scheme of democratic government. For decades associations for and against the same program have maintained agencies side by side in Washington, and these have distributed leaflets, sent representatives to open committee hearings of Congress, and taken other legal means to further their objects. Such lobbying was in the open, and may be called the legitimate phase of the matter.

What the public, however, has in mind as lobbying, and what the Senate subcommittee is seeking to uncover, is that furtive method by which pressure is brought through hidden channels upon the course of legislation. Something of this sort seems to have been going on in respect to the decisions of the Tariff Commission. In the nature of things, the commission will always bear the brunt of pressure from various business and industrial groups. The facts reveal that a former member of the commission was selected from the leadership of a group of protected interests, and that he rejoined this group after departure from the commission. He complained to former colleagues of the attitude of one of the commission's experts whose views differed from his own. Efforts were made to have the expert discharged merely, it appears, because he stuck to his facts and refused to be swerved or intimidated by outside pressure of an interested group. It is doubtful if anything that the Senate committee has yet uncovered throws much new light on the situation, or offers a basis for anything resembling a legal prosecution. But it should re-emphasize two things: the constant pressure that converges at all times on the Federal Tariff Commission, especially in view of the flexible tariff provision permitting it to recommend increases or decreases in tariff rates; and secondly, the omnipresent nature of agencies of every variety in the capital, prepared to support the views of their employers, in some cases in secret, and to extreme and possibly illegal lengths. The publicity plan for regulating lobbyists was tried out in Massachusetts in 1890. Experience there and in other states makes it probable that a similar plan would be useful in coping with the federal problem which sadly needs a solution.

Hoover and Southern Patronage

DESPITE the outcry of practical politicians, so called, President Hoover's action in insisting upon merit as the primary qualification for the appointment of a district attorney in Florida is precisely the thing that will enable him to maintain the strength which his party won in the South in the recent election. The Republican organization in Florida is perhaps no worse than that in certain other southern states. Nevertheless, it has not commanded the respect of the voters, even of those who upon national issues would have liked to support the Republican ticket. The scandals attaching to its management were notorious, and some of the gentlemen most noisy in protest against the President's action were intimately involved in them. Because of the complete subservience of political managers at Washington to the very small and highly inefficient Florida machine, control of patronage in the State was vested in the hands of a very limited group of men. They naturally had no desire to enlarge their numbers or, by increasing the Republican vote in the State, increase the number of individuals who would have to be consulted when it came to the distribution of the spoils.

President Hoover has quietly put an end to the domination of the party by a favored few. Rejecting six nominations for a prominent office made by the organization on the ground that the nominees were not fit, he has appointed a seventh who did not have the doubtful advantage of organization appointment. Thereby he has enraged the small group of politicians, but unquestionably has won the approval of the great mass of Florida voters who have been estranged from the Republican Party by the character of the appointments made heretofore.

Threats of reprisals are made by the disappointed office brokers, and it is asserted that a conference will be called of Republican national committeemen in all the southern states to consider the revolutionary proposition that merit should be the chief recommendation of a man for federal office. The President may well welcome such an outbreak of opposition among the men who have always kept the Republican Party, in a hopeless minority in the South. Mr. Hoover, for the first time since the Civil War, broke the solid South. There is no question but that this new independence of party lines in the southern states can be maintained and the Republican Party materially strengthened if the long-time abuses of the appointive power by Republican Presidents shall be abandoned and federal office holders in the southern states no longer be chosen by a small and for the most part selfish group of local politicians.

"But You Are an Ambassador"

NOT long ago we ventured the remark that if Ambassador Dawes were a diplomat, then diplomacy is not what it used to be. To that estimate let us add the words which Ramsay MacDonald spoke in Montreal this week:

> General Dawes came, and those of you who know that genial, informal man and mind will understand what a breath of fresh air he brought into overheated rooms, what a genial force he brought to bear upon the solution of the pushing ahead of the problem, and as he and I sat, week after week, discussing these problems, exchanging views, hope grew and grew, he forgot he was an Ambassador and I forgot I was Prime Minister, and by the very reason of our forgetfulness we came closer and closer to the heart of the problem, and when we got there we pulled ourselves up and said "But you are an Ambassador" and "But you are a Prime Minister." Yes, but in the off moments we got to the heart of things, and in the moments in full dress we did not forget what we had discovered in the previous moments, and that is why—
>
> The remainder was drowned in applause.

What a symbolic triumph in the record of Anglo-American diplomacy! What a tribute to the man! The giant services of Mr. MacDonald and President Hoover are not diminished by recognition of the quiet, far-visioned work of Ambassador Dawes, who is a diplomat, though diplomacy be not what it used to be.

Editorial Notes

One of the railroads out of Boston is said to have equipped its station agents with police whistles with instructions to give them a blow whenever they notice anything "out of the ordinary" about passing trains. If the engineers hear it above the din and roar of their locomotives, they will promptly put on the brakes and investigate. And thus another new wrinkle in promotion of safety on the railroads has been devised.

A recent example of the desire to encourage politeness among policemen is found in New York City, where a public-spirited citizen has offered to present each year, in each of the five boroughs, a medal worth $5 and $20 in gold. It was accepted as a "splendid spirit of civic-mindedness" and "a contribution to the upbuilding of the morale of the police department."

While the attendances at regular college baseball games in the United States average between 5000 and 10,000, the University of Michigan, playing in Tokyo, Japan, on its recent trip played continually before crowds of from 20,000 to 35,000. And this, they say, is America's national sport!

Count Keyserling says America lacks a sense of humor, which will bring a smile to many.

Mr. Blennerhassett Talks Hoss

MR. PRESCOTT had been fussing around all the morning in Mrs. Atkinson's kitchen. Mrs. Atkinson was his younger sister, with whom he lived, and she was baking a sponge cake and frying doughnuts at the same time, something that men know little or nothing about, but of which women, at least those of the school in which Mrs. Atkinson had been brought up, know much.

She shooed him out of her path half a dozen times, only to find him blundering in her way again and again. The limit came when he pulled out a bit too far a drawer filled with all sorts of cast-off bits of hardware, nails and such truck, and let it crash on the floor, something that the initiated know is not at all good for a sponge cake in the oven.

"Ben Prescott, you clear out of here this minnit. What on arth ails you anyhow? You been putterin' round here all mornin' worse'n any ol' woman. How'm I to get a cake baked an' th' do'nuts fried before Mr. Blennerhassett gets here, I'd like to know. Here's your backgammon board." She took him gently by the arm and moved him toward the door to the piazza. "Out you go now, an' p'r'aps I'll bake you up a lemon pie."

Lemon pie, such as he knew Samantha Atkinson could make, was an inducement he could not resist, so he settled himself in the big chair that commanded a view of Pawtuxet Street where it crossed Varney, around the corner of which Mr. Blennerhassett always rattled in his flivver on his usual Thursday visits to the old crony of boyhood days.

But Mr. Prescott was uneasy. He had failed to find something for which he had been searching, and here it was time for Mr. Blennerhassett to be appearing; indeed, it was past time although, the old kitchen clock having stopped for some unaccountable reason, Mr. Prescott did not know it. Good thing, too, that he didn't.

He opened his backgammon board and set his men and those of his imaginary opponent, and shook a pair of double sixes, but so intent was he on watching the corner of Pawtuxet and Varney Streets he neglected to take the numbers on the other side of the dice, and almost forgot to take his extra shake. No, Mr. Prescott's thoughts were not on his game.

Mrs. Atkinson moved about busily inside and Mr. Prescott caught a whiff of lemon. Ah, pie that was pie; meringue a delicate brown, little curlicues around the edges and in the middle a little spiral tower like a mandarin's hat; underneath, a filling yellow as the golden glow of a summer sunset, just tart enough, just hard enough; not something you had to bite through and grind, but a rich tastiness that melted in your mouth; crust, flaky as a crisp December snowfall.

The clump of Mr. Blennerhassett's boots on the steps roused Mr. Prescott from his pleasant reverie, but he did not look up from the board before him. He was put out with himself that he had missed seeing his friend turn the corner. Some minutes passed and Mr. Prescott could stand it no longer.

"Mite late, ain't ye, Dan?"

Mr. Blennerhassett cleared his throat.

"One thing 'bout a hoss, Ben. He may git balky on occasion, but if you set long enough eventually th' critter'll move. Now an aut'mobile—look at that." He thrust out grease-smeared hands. "Nice, ain't it? Never git that way foolin' round a hoss. Might git smellin' a little hossy, but not all grimed up like that."

Mr. Prescott grumbled, "Why don't y' git y' a hoss then?"

Mr. Blennerhassett stretched his long legs and ran knotted fingers through grizzled locks.

"Well," he drawled, "that's an idee. Mebbe I will, then I can stay home an' not be trapsin' over here ev'ry Thursday."

"Dan, y' wouldn't do that?"

"Well, mebbe I would."

"Samanthy's baked up a lemon pie, an' there's sponge cake an' do'nuts."

Mr. Prescott wiggled the little tufts of white whisker under each ear, and twinkled bright little blue eyes at Mr. Blennerhassett, who chuckled.

"Ben, you've got me licked. Couldn't give up th' ol' flivver no more'n I could keep from comin' over to see you. No, sir, jus' couldn't do it. But hosses is all right. Rec'lect one of my jobs as a boy was to take care of th' hosses. Hed two—Bess, a big white mare, an' Pete, a bay gelding. There was a Goddard buggy, a carryall, an' a dem'crat wagon, an' two sleighs—a pung an' a cutter. Some job for a young feller feedin' those hosses three times a day, beddin' 'em at night, an' cleanin' out th' stalls, an' carryin' th' hosses before school."

Mr. Blennerhassett paused and stroked a thoughtful chin.

Mr. Prescott couldn't think of anything to say just at the time, and sniffed hungrily instead at the rich aromas from Mrs. Atkinson's kitchen.

Mr. Blennerhassett hitched his chair closer to the porch rail, swung one lanky leg to the top and the other across it.

"How that ol' white mare could shed hair in th' spring," he mused. "Some mornin's I came out of th' barn lookin' 's if I'd been run through a feather bed. But sho, I get a lot of fun thinkin' of those days, an' come to look back I guess I liked it then. I know I was always hangin' round th' barn even when I didn't have to. Used to like to wash th' carriages best, I guess. P'r'aps 'twas th' water splashin' an' seein' th' wheels shine. I dunno. Liked to clean th' harnesses, too, an' soften 'em, an' black 'em up with Frank Miller's harness soap. Didn't care much for th' gudgin' grease; smelt like tar, an' took an' awful scrubbin' with sand soap to get it off your hands."

Mr. Blennerhassett slapped his leg.

"Rec'lect one time Eb Holden—he was hangin' round Ellen—you remember Ellen, Ben, pretty girl as there was, even if she was my sister—well, one day he come into th' barn just when I'd been greasin' th' carriages. Had on a pair of white duck pants, all th' rage about that time, an' wanted to know where Ellen was. I guess I got sassy or somethin'. Anyhow, he made a grab f' me an' lit smack up agin th' greasy end of a stick I'd been usin' on th' axles. Never fergit that day, Ben, never. But I had long legs then 's well 's now."

Mrs. Atkinson appeared in the doorway, wiping floury hands on a blue and white checkered apron. A white smudge ran across her plump cheeks.

"You boys want some nice hot do'nuts, an' some milk an' sponge cake, an' a piece of lemon pie, you come an' bring th' table out here."

Mr. Blennerhassett plumped his feet from the rail and stretched his spare height.

"You sit thar, Ben. I'm spryer'n you be."

"No sich thing!"

But Mr. Blennerhassett waved Mr. Prescott's protestations aside and not only brought out the table, but spread a red cloth over it and set the milk pitcher, the cake and doughnuts and thick wedges of lemon pie within easy reach.

With a second piece of pie before him, Mr. Blennerhassett laid down his knife.

"I nigh forgot, Ben. You rec'lect a while back we was talkin' 'bout Sam Tingle's blacksmith shop, an' how he used to make hoss-shoe nail rings for us, an' of th' hoss-hair chains we used to make ourselves. Well, I got to lookin' round an' I came across one of th' best I guess I ever made; fust a link of white hosshair, then a link of black."

He tossed the chain across the table to Mr. Prescott, who picked it up with a glow on his face and a bit of moisture in his eye.

"Wall, now," he said, running the chain through his fingers, "don't that just bring back th' ol' days. Seems like 'twas yestiddy. Rec'lect I had one somethin' like this, only 'twa'n't so good. Had a peach-stone basket onto it for a charm."

"Clean forgot those peach-stone baskets," broke in Mr. Blennerhassett, "never could do much with 'em myself. Used to bust 'em bearin' on so hard. Too much of a hurry to get 'em done, I guess."

"I hed somethin' to show you, too, Dan," said Mr. Prescott a little wistfully, "but I laid it away somewheres an' can't find it. Hunted all mornin'. Had it jus' afore breakfast, too. Rec'lect we was talkin' 'bout Willie Tingle, Sam's boy, who's got a blacksmith shop on an ol' truck, an' goes round shoein' hosses 'stid of th' hosses comin' to him? Well, funny thing, but t'other day who should go by but Willie. He saw me settin' here an' come up. Was mighty glad t' see me, an' I was him, too. Got to talkin' 'bout th' ol' days, an' how his dad used to make us hoss-shoe-nail rings, an' swan 'f he didn't go out to his truck an' make me one then an' there, jus' 's good 's th' ones ol' Sam used t' make. An' now I lost it."

He sighed and bit into his pie. His teeth met on something hard and he plucked from between his lips the lost ring.

For a moment he stared at it, a bewildered look on his ruddy face. Then his eyes lit up, and he slapped his sides.

"I swan. Mus' have dropped it in S'manthy's flour bucket w'en I helped clear th' breakfas' table."

He slipped it on a gnarled little finger and gazed at it proudly.

"Dan, ain't she a peach?"

G. F. L.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

How Prisoners Should Be Treated

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A difficult problem confronts us as to the proper care and treatment of prisons and prisoners, and I would recommend the following procedure regarding this important subject:

A very high-grade commission of three to be appointed, the commission to consist of persons of the highest standing in the community, well-known people who have the complete confidence and respect of the public, one of them to be a distinguished physician or alienist. If it is thought advisable, the trial judge in each case could be part of the commission, together with two or three other members; the commission to have charge of all the sentencing. Immediately after the arrest of the accused, the commission should be informed, and it should then make a most thorough examination and investigation into the cause of the alleged crime, the history of the accused from childhood up, and the health and condition of the alleged criminal. To enable the commission to make these thorough investigations the necessary money should be appropriated for an adequate and suitable staff; the determination of the sentences to be divided into three classes.

First, the prisoner to be put on parole in all cases where it is safe and advisable to do so; proper probation officers to be supplied to watch and guard the prisoner. This would not require any buildings. The prisoners could live under natural conditions, and they would in many cases later on become good citizens again.

Second, many of the prisoners, those who have not committed any acts of violence or who are not likely to do so in the future, to be placed in prisons on the cottage plan in the country in plain, simple bungalows, but under perfectly sanitary conditions, on land now owned by the state, as is provided in many cases for delinquent children, like the Juvenile Asylum, the Jewish Protectory, etc., in groups of not over 500 in one place, so that when the prisoner comes out he is likely to have his health and will be able to take care of himself and his family. Some of the prisoners do work at farming, producing farm products, an industrial building to be attached to it where the prisoners can learn a trade, earn enough for their maintenance and pay back the damage which they have caused in many cases by their criminal act, the balance of the earnings, if any, to be applied to their families. This method would keep the prisoners in good health and condition, and there would be a possibility of their giving up their criminal careers and becoming again good members of the community. The commission, by personal interview and influence, could exact from them a solemn pledge on their word of honor to give up all criminality in future.

Third, prisoners who have committed acts of violence or who might be dangerous in that way in the future to be incarcerated in prisons something on the order of the prisons which now exist.

Of course, the prisoners in the first two classes should be given to understand that if they do not behave well they will have to go into these regular prisons.

The commission making this thorough examination of the prisoner can determine what kind of occupation should be given him, and in some cases may find that the mental or physical condition of the prisoner is such that he should require special care.

This would leave only a comparatively small number of prisoners to be housed in the regular prisons, thus doing away with any overcrowding, and would save the large amount that is recommended to be spent for new prisons or additions to the old ones. This procedure would also have the benefit of separating the hardened criminals from the lighter offenders.

ADOLPH LEWISOHN.

New York.

"The Pact, the Covenant and Peace"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Under date of Friday, September 6, 1929, you published an editorial entitled "The Pact, the Covenant and Peace," in which you state in the opening sentences as follows:

> The Assembly of the League of Nations is conducting its present deliberations in Geneva under very different conditions from those which existed at its meeting a year ago. Then the general movement toward world peace and disarmament was almost in suspense, partly owing to the estrangement between Great Britain and the United States which followed the failure of the naval disarmament conference and partly owing to the abortive Anglo-French compromise which aroused protests alike from the United States, Germany and Italy.

I was in Geneva a year ago, and attended the Ninth Assembly of the League, and feel that your position is not tenable. The real reason that the League did not take action on the multilateral treaty a year ago was that the United States Senate had not approved it and that the members did not want to be rebuffed again as they had been when the World Court protocol was before our Senate. It was feared that certain recalcitrants in that body might raise it as an objection that the pact was a League affair and therefore ought to be rejected if the League Assembly approved it before its submission to the United States Senate.

Your statement that war, under the Covenant, is still legal is on a par with much other loose thinking about the League. War is not legal under the Covenant and never has been. The fact that a policeman, for instance, is authorized to shoot a person about to commit a felony, in order to prevent the perpetration of such a crime, does not mean that the crime is legal or legalized. Likewise, the League Covenant in providing measures for the prevention of war does not in any way mean that war is thereby legalized.

And do you know that the pact falls far short of providing for the legal outlawing of war, as at first suggested or proposed by its proponents? War is not outlawed in the pact; the signatory nations merely agree not to resort to it in settling their disputes. Further, there is no provision in the pact for the outlawing of the individuals who promote or declare war. This was incorporated in the first resolution on this subject that was introduced in the United States Senate.

Of course, you know that self-defense or defensive warfare is just as legal under the pact as it ever has been. The outlawists have conceded that that is an inherent right. The pact does not furnish any method or means of determining whether a war is defensive or not. In this particular it is absolutely necessary to have a League and a World Court. Some of the leading outlawists have come to see this. Let us hope that the United States Senate will not continue reactionary and hostile to these two greatest agencies of peace among nations that the world has ever known.

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